

COUNTRY GUIDE

THE FARM MAGAZINE

V. 44 #

- **Manufactured Farm Buildings**
- **How Well Do You Eat?**

935

GENERAL SCIENCES

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THERE'S A BUMPER CROP OF PRIZES IN THE Elephant Brand BEST IN THE WEST CONTEST



GRAND PRIZE —NEW 1965 GMC 2-TON TRUCK
PLUS 5 TONS OF ELEPHANT BRAND FERTILIZER

A modern workhorse with all the features to make it a valuable extra hand on your farm!
Ready for action and profit—yours with 5 tons of dependable Elephant Brand fertilizers!

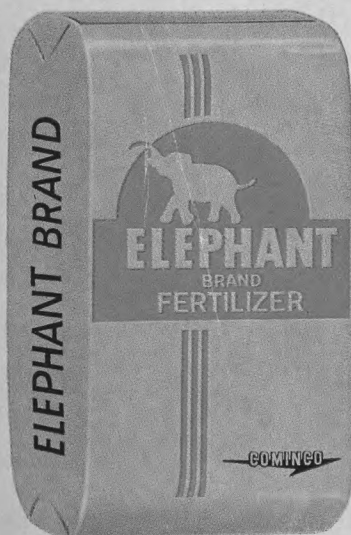
20 ADDITIONAL PRIZES —EACH 1 TON OF HIGH-QUALITY ELEPHANT BRAND FERTILIZER

**ELEPHANT BRAND FERTILIZERS ARE PROVED
IN PERFORMANCE—THEY PAY OFF IN PROFIT!
SEE YOUR ELEPHANT BRAND DEALER NOW!**

Get your entry in today! This exciting contest is open to all farmers in Western Canada. It's the biggest contest in the West—brought to you by the leading fertilizer in the West. And the prizes are the best in the West! The 1965 GMC 2-ton truck is built for years of service—and Elephant Brand Fertilizers have been paying big dividends in higher farm profits for more than 30 years. They're quality products through and

through. High analysis for greater value. Water-soluble for faster action. Uniform-sized pellets for faster, more efficient application. It's the most complete line of fertilizers in the West. And your Elephant Brand Dealer has the equipment and service to back it up—plus all the experience you need to help you plan a profitable fertilizer program. See him soon!

IT'S EASY AND IT'S FUN! Here's a contest the whole family can enjoy! Just find the winning word in the puzzle game at the right. Fill in the entry form with your answer. Then drop by your Elephant Brand Dealer and have him sign your entry before you put it in his Contest Entry Box. You can enter as often as you like, right up to closing date March 15th. Complete Rules and additional Entry Forms are available from your Elephant Brand dealer. Selected contestants, to win, must correctly answer a skill-testing question, and prizes may be awarded regionally. Enter now—enter often!



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Win with the Best!

Elephant Brand high quality
FERTILIZERS
The most complete line of Fertilizers in the West

JUST FIND THE WINNING WORD

Read the following paragraph—figure out the missing words—then print them in the spaces marked below.

You can trust E i e p h a n t Brand Quality.

It's the Quality backed by M o r e than 30 years

O f Experience.

It's the Q u a i l i t y that has made Elephant

B r a n c the leading fertilizer in the W e s t

Print the
numbered letters here:



UNSCRAMBLE THEM—AND YOU HAVE THE WINNING WORD!

Here's a clue: To make yours higher, fertilize with high-quality Elephant Brand—the best in the West!

Here's my winning word p r o f i t

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

PROVINCE..... TELEPHONE.....
(Please Print)

I HAVE..... ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION.
(number)

This Entry has been signed by my Elephant Brand Dealer.

DEALER'S SIGNATURE.....

DEALER'S ADDRESS.....

BEST IN THE WEST CONTEST

There's an Entry Box at Your Nearest

ELEPHANT BRAND DEALER—ALBERTA

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 ALCOMDALE Falls Farm Equipment
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 ALIX Peterson's Service
 ALLIANCE J. W. Bateman
 ANDREW Imperial Motors
 ATHABASCA A. C. Hyde
 BARRHEAD R. H. Ott
 BASHAW N. J. Holt & Sons Limited
 BASSANO X. L. Feed & Supply Ltd.
 BEAVERLODGE Foster's Seed & Feed
 BEISEKER Beiseker Motors Limited
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 BENTLEY J. E. Morrisroe
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 BRETON B. F. Flesher
 BROOKS McCabe Grain Company Ltd.
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 CALGARY Crown Seed & Feed Ltd.
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 CARDSTON Wolff & Son Implement
 CARMANGAY Hubka Sales & Service
 CARSTAIRS J. A. Chrystal
 CASTOR F. H. Compton
 CHAUVIN G. G. Shantz Limited
 CHIPMAN Peter Stefura
 CLANDONALD Maik Brothers
 CLARESHOLM Henker Farm
 Equipment Ltd.
 CLYDE W. J. Von Loewenstein
 COCHRANE Whittle Implements
 CONSORT Central Garage
 CORONATION G. Bruggencate
 CROSSFIELD W. A. Hurt & Son
 DAWSON CREEK, B.C. Dawson
 Farm Service
 DAYSLAND E. J. Brown
 DEL BONITA D. O. Sommerfeldt
 DELBURNE Manning's Feed Service
 DELIA Wm. Gibson
 DERWENT Algot Implements
 DEWBERRY Mrs. I. W. Braithwaite
 DICKSON Christiansen Brothers
 DIDSBURY H. E. Oke
 DONALDA Donalds Feed Service Ltd.
 DRUMHELLER E. O. Parry Auto
 & Farm Machinery Ltd.
 DUCHESS D. E. Berg
 (Mailing Address—Millicent)
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 ECKVILLE Kasha Farm Supplies Ltd.
 EDMONTON Cunningham Fertilizers
 & Chemicals Ltd., 5920-103rd Street
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 ELK POINT Elk Point Sales
 & Service Ltd.
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 FORESTBURG Oberg Farm Equipment
 FORT MACLEOD Tom Story
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 GLEICHEN Gleichen Implements
 GRANDE PRAIRIE Jack Deltombe
 GRANUM C. P. Cox
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 HANNA K. & B. Motors
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 HAY LAKES Maple Leaf Service
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 LLOYDMINSTER Esler Lightfoot
 Machinery Limited
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 MANNING F. J. Dechant
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 NANTON Western Farm Equipment
 NEW NORWAY L. L. Christian
 NOBLEFORD Noble Cultivators Ltd.
 OKOTOKS Big Rock Motors
 OLDS Johnny Johansen
 ONOWAY G. J. Scholze
 PARADISE VALLEY Churchill Farm
 Equipment
 PENHOLD Stewart Supplies
 (Penhold) Limited
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 PONOKA Canada Packers Feed Mill
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 PROVOST Schielke & Bertschi
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 SANGUDO David L. Ovans
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 SEBA BEACH A. F. Wood
 SEXSMITH Sexsmith Garage Company
 SPIRIT RIVER Steele Robertson Ltd.
 SPRING COULEE K. C. Long,
 Box 178, Cardston
 SPRUCE GROVE Spruce Grove Feed
 & Farm Supplies Ltd.
 STANDARD T. Fraser
 STAVELY S. S. Norby
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 ST. PAUL St. Paul Feed Mill
 STRATHMORE Gibson Machinery Sales
 SUNDRE Sundre Hardware
 SYLVAN LAKE Lakeview Garage Ltd.
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 WASKATENAU Waskatenau Motors
 WEMBLEY Bunyan Hardware
 WESTLOCK F. Merryweather
 (1962) Limited
 WETASKIWIN Northern Farm Service
 Limited (Barry Hook)
 WILDWOOD Hutchison Motors
 WILLINGDON Star Service
 WIMBORNE K. Glass
 WOKING C. W. Herrick
 WRENTHAM Merlin C. Grover

COUNTRY
GUIDE

THE FARM MAGAZINE

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Home and Family Section:

ELVA FLETCHER
 GWEN LESLIE

January 1965

The first Country Guide for 1965 proves that the only safe prediction about farming is that it is going to change.

Machinery syndicates, aided by new farm credit legislation, will be part of the change. A report from Britain suggests some of the ways that syndicates formed in 1965 will use the new credit.

Another change may be the use of manufactured buildings. These prefabricated farm buildings, described by Cliff Faulkner on page 16, go up quickly and are easily adapted to many uses. We may see a new style of barn raising in 1965.

Cliff offers another possible change on page 20. Here he describes the bull testing station set up by the Charolais breeders in their effort to tell their story of Charolais performance. Perhaps in 1965 a new color will be added to the major beef breeds.

The place of the corn crop is changing too and on page 18 we try to evaluate its future as a western crop. Maybe 1965 will be the year for you to try out corn.

Just to show that we don't spend all our time worrying about what's to become of farming we offer a page of humor by Peter Lewington.

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About Our Cover

Grain elevators are being built in near-record numbers across the prairies this winter. This picture was taken by L. M. Kilmister, Lumsden, Sask.

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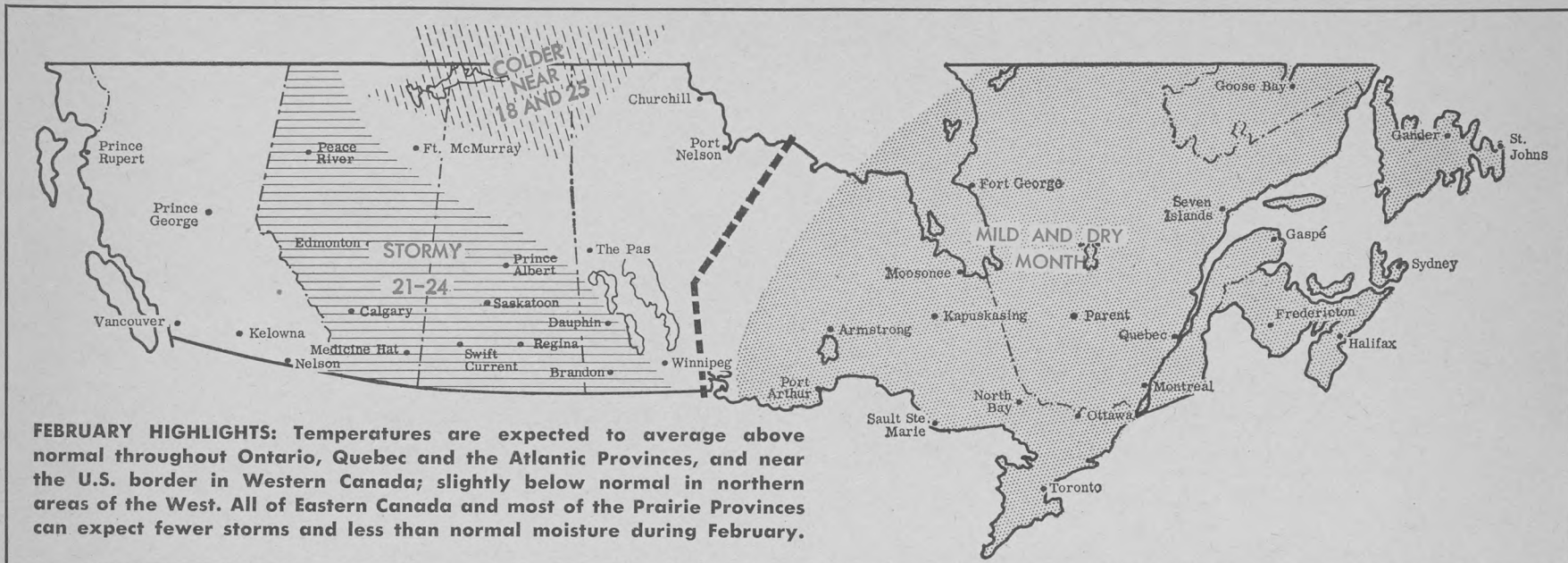
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Subscription rates in Canada—\$1.00 one year, \$1.50 two years, \$2.00 three years, \$3.00 five year. Outside Canada—\$1.50 per year. Single copies 25¢. Authorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage in cash. Postmasters return Forms 29B and 67B to 1760 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg 21, Manitoba.

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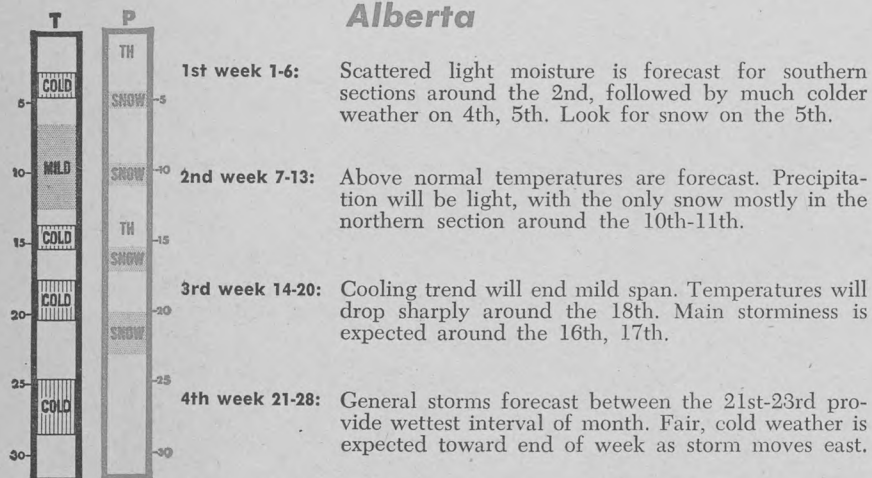
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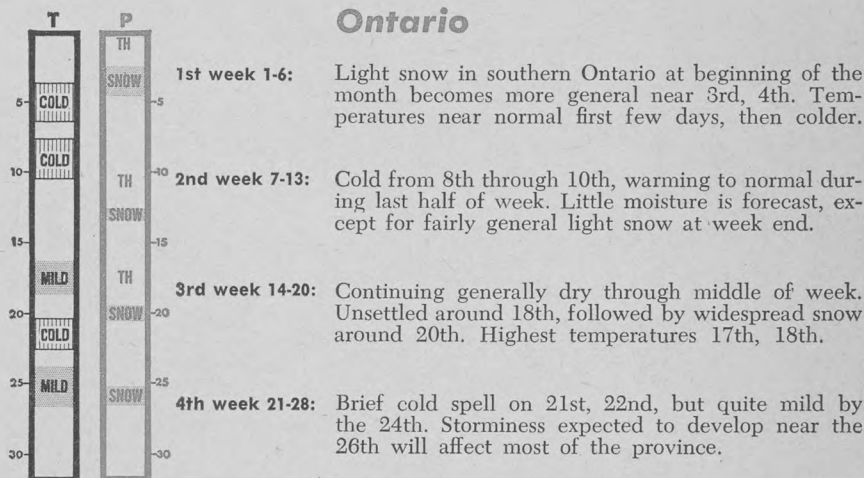
FEBRUARY 1965

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—Ed.)

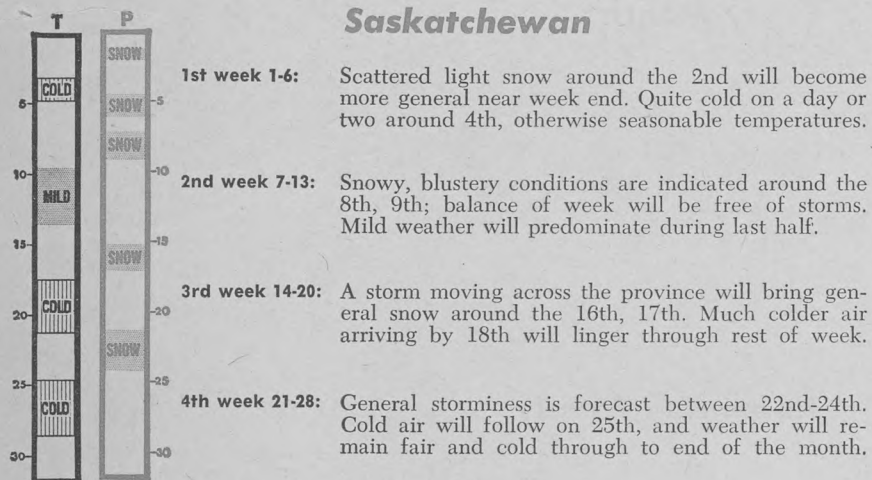
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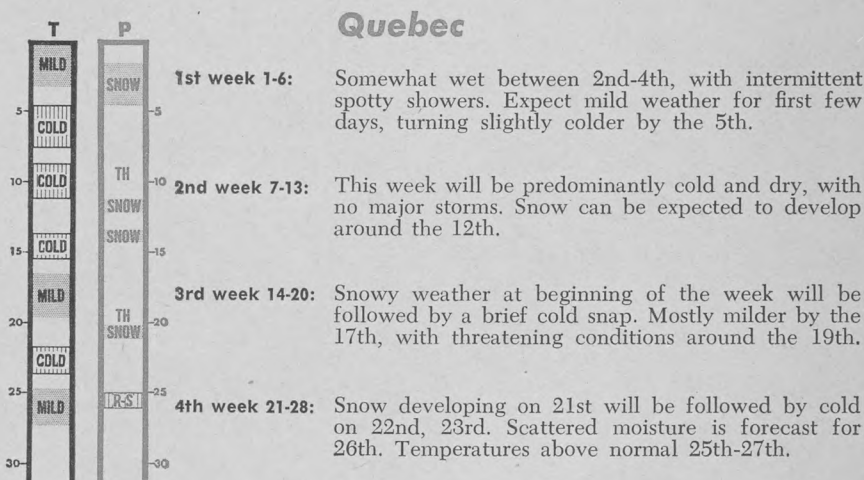
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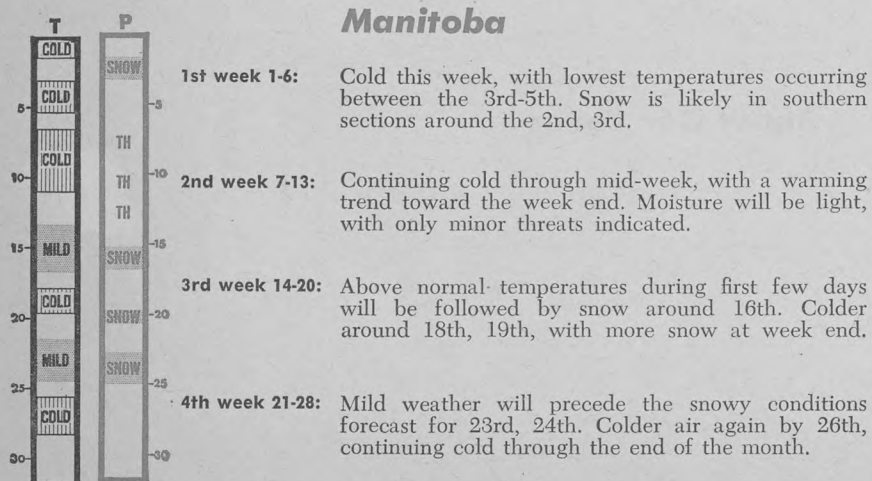
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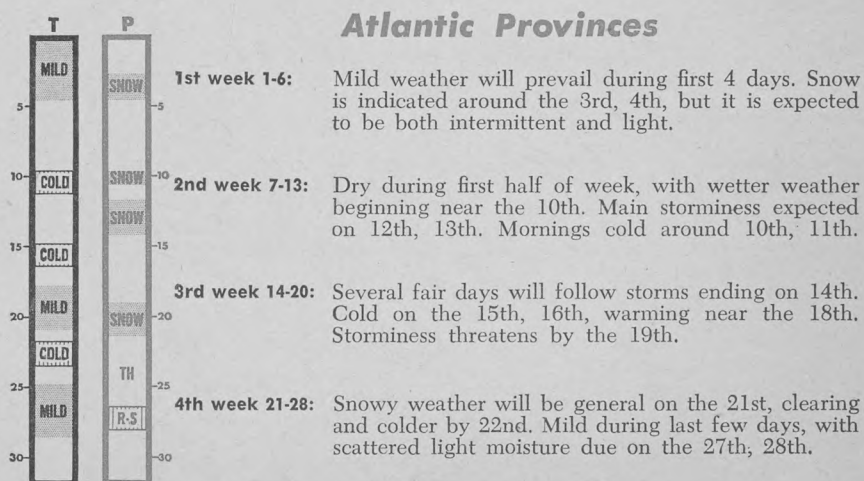
Quebec



Manitoba



Atlantic Provinces



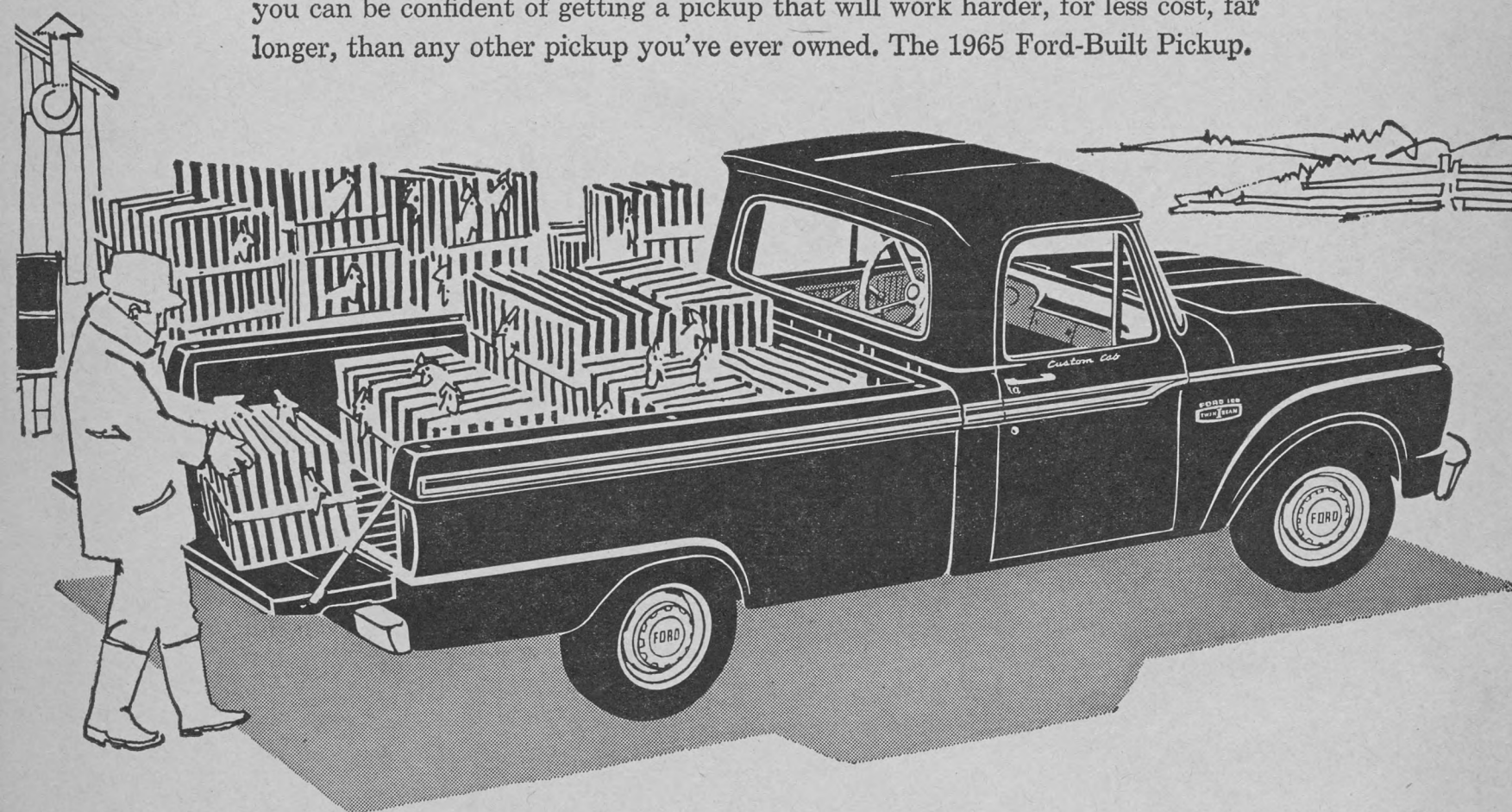
Key to Abbreviations: T, temperature; P, precipitation; CL, cooler; WM, warmer; TH, threatening; SH, showers; R-S, rain or snow.

Here are good reasons why the '65 Ford-Built Pickup is your best buy!

With the '65 Ford-Built Pickup you get the strongest independent front suspension a pickup ever had. TWIN-I-BEAM. 2 front axles to share the abuse of the roughest farm use. Both axles are secured to the frame with forged I-beam radius rods to hold wheel alignment, cut tire wear and reduce front-end maintenance! But there's more than toughness. Independent wheel action smooths away road shocks . . . gives you the smoothest ride you've ever tried.

Want more reasons? How about the '65 choice of engines? In 1965, the most powerful, most efficient engines ever available in Ford-built pickups. A new 240 cu. in. A big new 300 cu. in. And you get colour-keyed interior—heavy-gauge ladder-type frame—double-wall box and one-hand tailgate action latch.

So whether you choose a Styleside, or the Flareside, with the handy running-board, you can be confident of getting a pickup that will work harder, for less cost, far longer, than any other pickup you've ever owned. The 1965 Ford-Built Pickup.



**FOR EVEN
MORE GOOD
REASONS...
... FILL OUT
COUPON!**

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited
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I own, (Make of Truck) Model Year

Name,

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**FORD-BUILT
TRUCKS**



TREND-SETTERS

**Three Big, New
Cockshutts with
this Exclusive
Performance
Guarantee...**



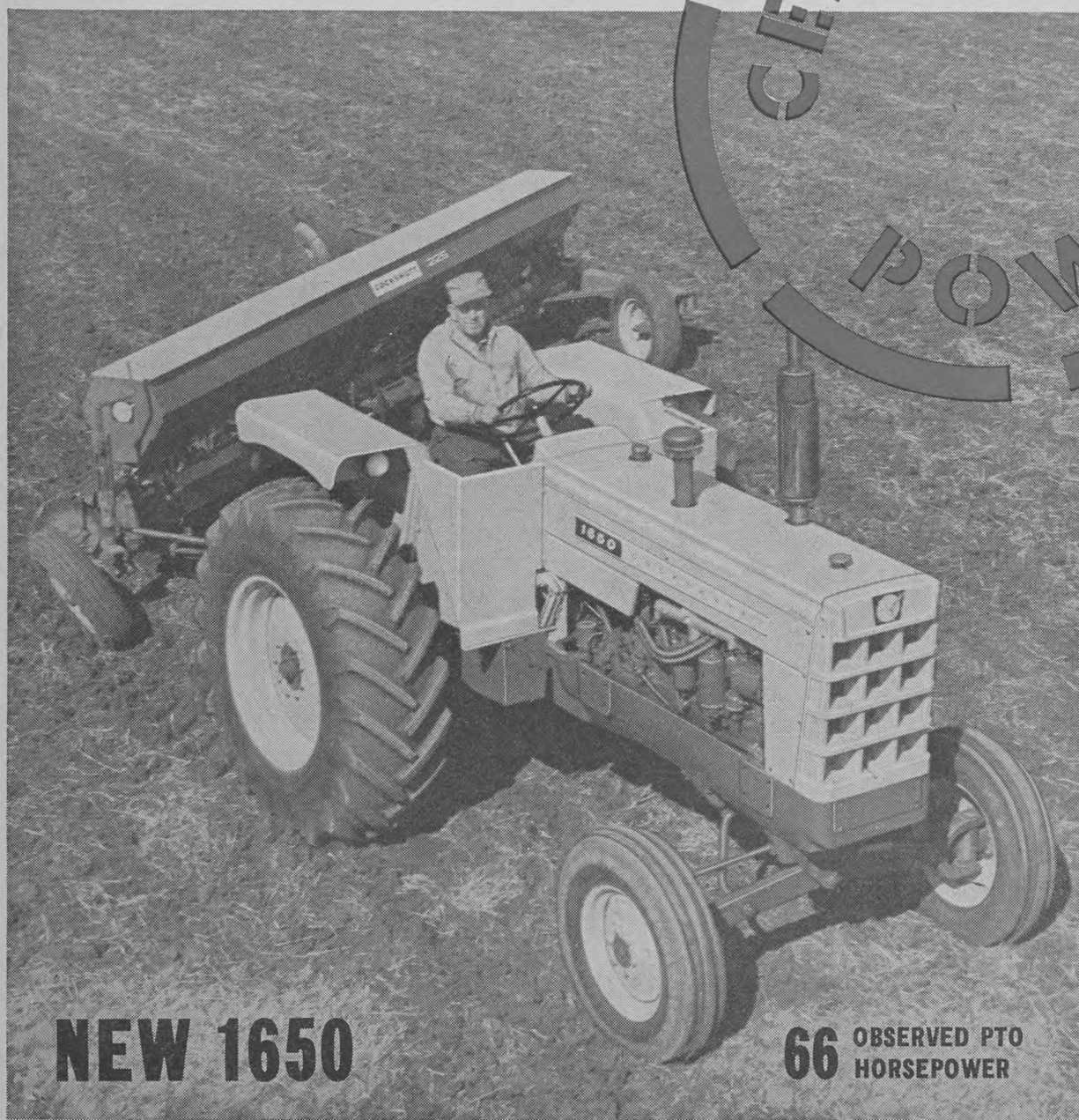
Other tractors have an official horsepower rating. Cockshutt has an official horsepower* guarantee.

As every new 1650, 1850 or 1950 comes off the assembly line, it is tested on Cockshutt's highly accurate dynamometer. The engine—gasoline, diesel or LP-gas—is *certified* there and then, to deliver its *full* rated horsepower. This means that you get all the power that you are paying for. There's no room for exaggerated claims. Unless a tractor can develop its certified horsepower rating, it will not be delivered to your dealer.

For proof, ask your Cockshutt dealer for a demonstration. Have the model you want horsepower-tested on a dynamometer. You will probably find that you will receive a bonus of power over the certified rating.

Remember, too, Cockshutt gives you a full year warranty. It's your promise of quality ... your protection against defects now and for years to come.

* Observed p.t.o. horsepower, manufacturer's rating at 29.3 Hg barometer and 70° F temperature





New 1650 4-5 Plow Power

The ideal tractor for the average farm . . . a superb blend of power, weight-balance and dimensions. Field performance is sparkling with a spunky 6-cylinder gasoline, diesel or LP-gas engine supplying a certified 66 PTO horsepower. Hydra-Power Drive gives extra pull when needed, doubles choice of prime working speeds to 12 forward. Easy to handle, easy on gas, easy on the driver . . . the 1650 sets the trend in tractor value for '65.



New 1850 6-7 Plow Power

Here's a practical answer to your need for more pull power with greater economy. A new 6-cylinder Dyna-Diesel engine guarantees 92 *observed PTO horsepower*. Easy to get aboard . . . easy to service . . . controls at your fingertips . . . a thrill to drive in every way. Some of the 1850 trend-setting features include: adjustable Tilt-O-Scope power steering, exclusive Hydra-Power drive, battery saving alternator, Hydraulic hydraulics, dry type air cleaner and dual speed PTO. Gasoline and LP-gas models also available.



New 1950 7-8 Plow Power

Here's the mightiest Cockshutt ever built . . . 105 *observed PTO horsepower* . . . available in Row Crop, Wheatland or 4-Wheel Drive. Powered by a dependable 2-cycle, 4 cylinder GM diesel engine, it runs as smoothly as an "eight". New alternator prolongs battery life by charging at idling speeds. New, efficient, dry-type air cleaners are easy to service and cut costs. Versatile dual speed PTO (540 to 1000 rpm) is a low-cost option. Tilt-O-Scope power steering and new deep-cushioned posture seat standard. See your dealer for all the features.

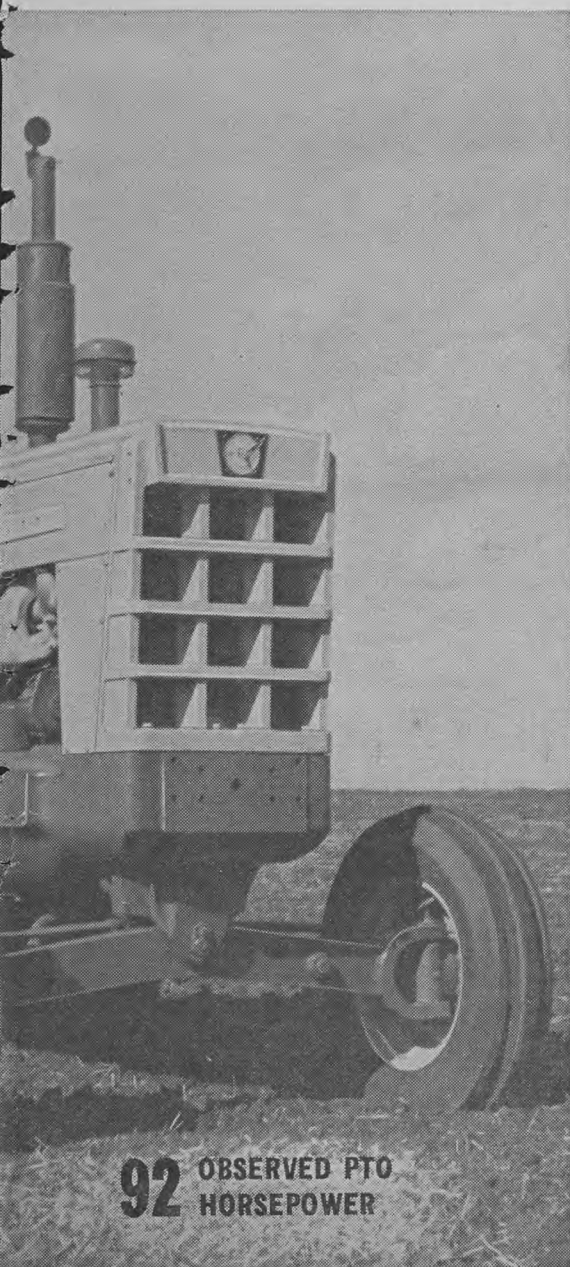
Row Crop, Wheatland and 4-Wheel Drive models in all three sizes



COCKSHUTT

FARM EQUIPMENT OF CANADA LIMITED, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO

Brampton Winnipeg Regina Calgary Edmonton



92 OBSERVED PTO
HORSEPOWER



NEW 1950

105 OBSERVED PTO
HORSEPOWER

Editorials

All Is Not Lost

INTEGRATION is a fine big word, sufficiently technical and vague in its meaning that it can be used effectively at meetings and in the press by those who want to arouse the emotions of their audiences. As a threat to the family farm, it can be depicted in dramatic terms.

This winter, integration and a few other similar terms are being used with increasing frequency. Corporate farming has been vigorously denounced at farm meetings. So have automation and cybernation (this jawbreaker was defined as electronic control of automated production). These are terms that seem almost designed for the purpose of frightening even the hardest soul. No wonder farm people may react in fear when these terms are paraded out, and an appeal is made to farmers to close ranks and fight for the very existence of the family-type farm.

How does this doctrine of despair square with the facts? Few farmers can really believe that it is either possible or desirable to halt the march of progress or to return to the day of the horse and buggy.

Although the threat of integration has

seemed to hang heavily over the family farm in recent years, it appears now that the family farm has been strengthening its position in North American agriculture. Prof. J. D. Campbell of the University of Manitoba stated recently, "Farms are getting larger but there is no evidence that the family farm is declining. In the U.S.A. 96 per cent of the farms are still operated by individual farm families." A recent report from the United States Department of Agriculture says that the family farm where the farmer and his family do most of the work is actually gaining instead of falling behind. It accounted for about 70 per cent of all farm marketings in 1959 compared to only about 66 per cent in 1944.

It seems then that the family farm is a long way from being on the ropes.

It seems to Country Guide that the job facing farm people today is not to cry out for protection against the developments that are taking place in society. Rather the need is to take advantage of the opportunities that are opening up each day. Our expanding populations have greater purchasing power and there-

fore are spending more money on food than ever before. The challenge facing farmers is to: (1) move toward expanded and more efficient production, (2) seek out better ways to serve the market.

The first of these goals, that of efficient production of quality products, is one which farmers can generally implement within their own line fences. The second is one that frequently calls for group action. To achieve it, farmers must build stronger organizations than ever before; develop sound marketing programs—and possibly co-ordinate production and marketing. They must co-operate with other segments of the food-handling industry as well.

Above all, perhaps, they must have some confidence in themselves, and in their industry, as they move into the future.

R. C. Brown Retires

THE RETIREMENT of R. C. Brown as President of Public Press Limited and Publisher of Country Guide is reason enough for this magazine to take note of a career that has been marked by high service.

The hand of R. C. Brown was at the helm of this firm during the past 20 hectic years in agriculture. He directed the growth of Country Guide from a western farm paper into a national farm magazine, serving and owing its loyalty to farmers across the length and breadth of this country.

But his work has not by any means been limited to Public Press alone. He has devoted much time to the overall interests of the publishing industry, and has served as president of the Periodical Press Association and the Agricultural Press Association.

Like farm magazines, the purpose of his work has been to serve agriculture, and the people on the farm. He is first and foremost a farmer's man.

To those of us who work on the editorial staff of Country Guide, he has been more than the boss—he has been the man to whom we frequently turned for counsel and advice. As we observed and tried to evaluate the changing scene in agriculture, he was often the one with the insight to understand. Whether a discussion dealt with matters of production, marketing or farm organizations, he always had a wealth of experience to draw from, and a sound basis for his opinions. He brought to any discussion an understanding of farm people, their aims, their hopes and their problems. We believe his influence for good in the farm industry has been great.

R. C. Brown was born and raised on a farm at Snowflake, Man., and graduated in agriculture from the University of Manitoba in 1926. He has held a wide array of posts, only a few of which we will mention. He has been a director of United Grain Growers since 1929, a position he continues to hold. He has been an executive officer of that organization since 1948 and presently is second vice-president. He was technical advisor to the Canadian Delegate to the International Wheat Conference at London, England and Washington, D.C. He was a member of the Advisory Committee to the Canadian Wheat Board. He was a Commissioner of the Board of Review for Manitoba under Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act. He is a charter member of the Manitoba Institute of Agrologists and a member of the Agricultural Institute of Canada.

We trust he will continue to serve farm people for many more years, even though in a new and less demanding role.

Action on S.V. Emblem

BACK IN NOVEMBER 1963, Country Guide featured "A Sign for Safety." It introduced Canadian farmers to the Slow Vehicle Emblem, developed by Ohio State University. Since that time, support for this effective and distinctive emblem has built up in North America. In the United States, legislation is being introduced in several states to ensure that the emblem is used exclusively for slow vehicles. The Slow Vehicle Emblem has been endorsed by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers and by the National Institute for Farm Safety. The Farm Safety Committee of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture has endorsed it and recommended its promotion. The National Safety League of Canada has swung its support behind the emblem.

Two out of every three highway accidents involving a slow moving vehicle are rear-end collisions. By day the brilliant fluorescent orange triangle of the S.V. Emblem alerts overtaking vehicles while there is time to avoid a collision. At night the reflective red border of the emblem is equally effective.

The Slow Vehicle Emblem is beyond question the most practical solution to an increasingly serious problem. It must be widely used and universally accepted; it has to be immediately recognized by motorists from Chatham, Charlottetown or Calgary.

Even if the operator doesn't value his life (and there are frequent indications that he doesn't), self-propelled farm equipment and caravans of harvesting machinery worth many thousands of dollars are a growing highway hazard.

The investment of \$2.50 (U.S. funds) in a Safety Emblem is an excellent insurance bargain; even this moderate price is reduced for farm and youth groups, which order the emblems in volume. Further information is available from: Slow Vehicle Emblem, University Station, Box 3122, Columbus, Ohio 43210, U.S.A. This is a non-profit organization which could save your life and preserve your livelihood.

Good resolutions, made in the spirit of hope and expectation which attends the birth of each new year, have a habit of fading. Already some of the intense resolve, which not long ago possessed us, is less resolute; some resolutions even went out with the tinsel and trapping of the festive season.

If just one resolution survives throughout 1965 we hope it will be the avoidance of painful and costly accidents involving farm equipment on our highways and byways.

The speeding motorist may not be aware of your good resolutions; he will see your S.V. Emblem.

GUIDE POSTS

UP-TO-DATE
FARM MARKET
FORECASTS

FOWL PRICES reminiscent of the 1930's reflect the difficulty of obtaining worthwhile value for these salvage birds, when broilers are so numerous and cheap.

COW PRICES over the next 3 months will go up much less than usual. There is too much competition from good beef.

FARM COSTS seem destined to continue their upward climb. Biggest 1964 increases came in building materials, farm machinery and twine. For the first part of this year higher prices for hay can be expected as a result of drought in eastern Ontario, Quebec and parts of the Prairies. Later feed costs will depend on the season.

FARM WAGES will continue to rise, but availability of farm labor will be an even bigger problem. Additional consideration being given to Unemployment Insurance and Workmen's Compensation by Agriculture Minister Hays might help if, and when, it becomes a reality.

FED CATTLE PRICES should remain around current levels in both Canada and United States. Supplies of good beef in Canada in foreseeable future will exceed even 1964's very heavy home consumption, so prices will remain in line with those south of the border. Choice cattle basis Toronto should bring around \$24 for next several months.

HOG PRODUCERS have a good year in prospect, despite the expected increase in production. U.S. production will be down and should provide a market for our surplus at prices close to last year.

EGG MARKETS will show little improvement for several months as supplies continue to run ahead of last year.

CHICKEN BROILERS continue to be produced in such numbers that no price improvement can be anticipated. It seems that present large operations, particularly those which are fully integrated, continue to pour out birds regardless of price.

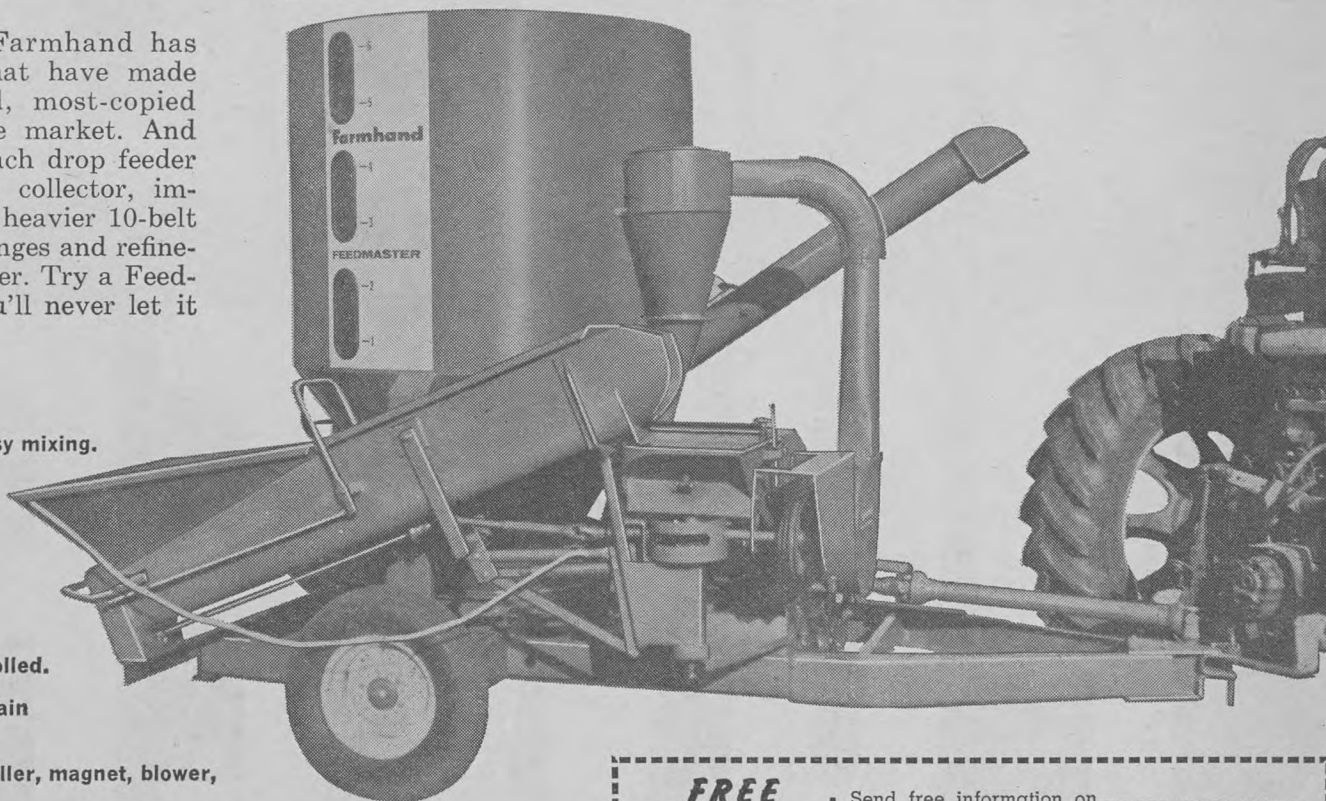
FARM CASH INCOME for 1965 will be a bit smaller than last year. Expected reduction in wheat sales will more than offset expected gains in total income from larger cattle and hog marketings and bigger returns to dairymen.

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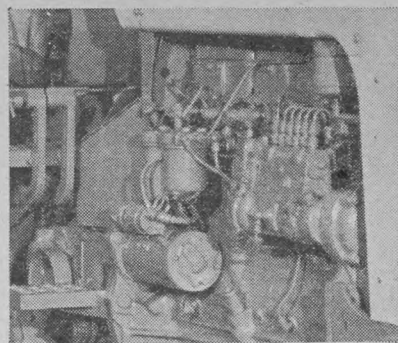
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Usable Power is power you use *only* when you *need* it. Not the *excessive* horsepower that gulps down your fuel waiting for the really big jobs. Nor the *strained* power of a *souped-up* automotive engine. But the *power* that comes *only* from a *true* tractor engine.

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There's Case *Draft-o-Matic* too. Now available in the *complete* line, this exclusive draft control system cycles *600 times a minute* . . . senses the slightest variation in pull . . . corrects it *automatically* by shifting the load to the rear wheels . . . *increases* traction *without* time-consuming, fuel-wasting, down-shifting.

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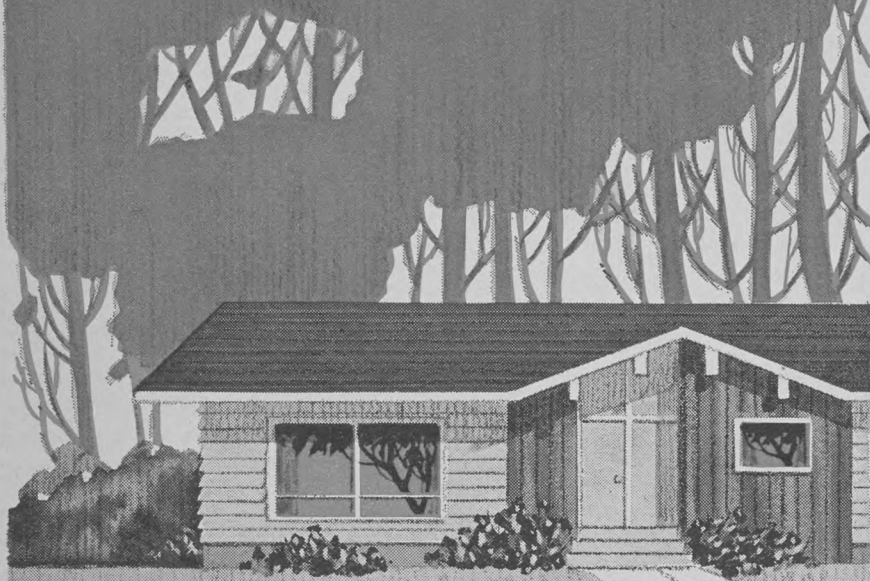
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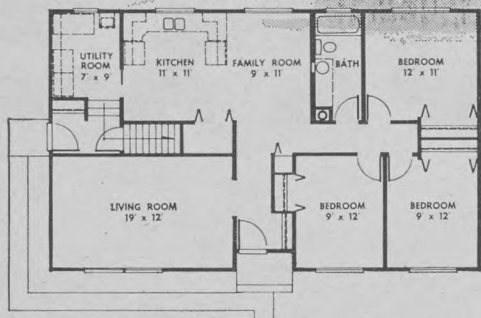
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The FAME banner was furled just 98 days after the agreement to purchase the F. W. Fearman Company was signed

[Guide photo]

FAME Only in Name

FARMERS ALLIED Meat Enterprises Co-operative Ltd., which entered the meat packing business on August 24, 1964, was out of it again by November. This extraordinary turn of events was precipitated by the inability of FAME to meet a \$1 million payment which was due November 30 under the conditions of purchase; the million-dollar millstone, however, was only a part of the financial mess.

E. R. Gunner of Great Britain, who sold the F. W. Fearman Company of Burlington, Ont., to FAME, has resumed control of the Fearman Company which is now held in trust, pending desperate efforts by the FAME board of directors to raise additional funds.

With this crisis came the announcement that Charles McInnis had resigned as FAME president, "due to health reasons." The new president in the hot seat at FAME is Clayton Frey of Sarnia. Mr. Frey, at the time of writing, had hung out the biggest Christmas stocking farm organizations in Ontario have ever seen. By January 4 some \$2,600,000 in cash and collateral had to be collected or FAME shareholders and members stood to lose their \$1,500,000 deposit on the Fearman plant. In the year ending June 30, during which time FAME was not even in the meat packing business, the net expenditures were \$211,164.

Mr. Frey, in a frank statement to Country Guide, made these points:

- The owner of the Fearman Company "has full right to retain the down payment, but he is a very reasonable and sympathetic man."
- FAME is exploring "every avenue for a solution."
- There was a "50-50 chance of survival, and I'm more optimistic by the day."
- There would have to be a "complete reorganization" of the FAME management.

• "If we are able to stay in business our public relations will be greatly improved."

The FAME debacle stems from long-standing causes. The enterprise was launched largely upon illusory benefits and more on emotion than logic. Attempts by observers to view the financial structure were constantly thwarted.

When the action of Mr. Gunner

finally ejected the skeleton from the meat locker, it was a sad spectacle; \$1,500,000 required to complete the purchase agreement and to provide some working capital, \$700,000 cash to repay bank loans personally secured by Mr. Gunner, and a further \$400,000 in 5-year collateral notes.

There are also sundry creditors who want reimbursement for services to land purchased elsewhere by FAME. All this in the wake of the promise by McInnis that "farmers would no longer be the underpaid members of society."

The FAME directorate appears, on the basis of the information available, to have been wildly improvident with the trust placed in it by Ontario farm families. The money collected over a period of 3 years (at not inconsiderable expense) was not even sufficient for the down payment. Quite apart from the large sum of money required at short notice to complete the purchase, there is the obvious necessity of providing working capital for operation of the business. If the FAME management had earlier given much thought to this, it was not apparent.

The annual meeting of FAME was held behind closed doors on November 25 and one shareholder asserts that "the figures looked better then; no crisis was admitted, yet it came just 5 days later!" Subsequently FAME shareholders received a letter from Mr. Frey which reads in part: "Your directors grasped an opportunity to purchase the F. W. Fearman Company. We did this because shareholders from every part of the province said they would support FAME financially, once they could see a plant in operation. This support has not materialized to date and all our efforts to obtain supplementary financial support from outside sources have failed."

Gone now is the earlier FAME attitude which prevented information from reaching either the press or shareholders; it has been replaced by an air of grave concern and a spirit of conciliation. Among the possible solutions are further advances from existing shareholders, the co-operation of other farm organizations or a further extension by the ownership of Fearman's. Whether any of these sources, or a

(Please turn to page 49)

With its broiler producers suffering from overproduction and low prices, Saskatchewan has appointed a seven-man committee to study the broiler industry in that province. In making the announcement, poultry commissioner E. M. Campbell reported that Alberta, Ontario and Manitoba are considering marketing or bargaining agencies to attempt to bring production in line with demand and to stabilize prices.

Jim Clark, a former livestock commissioner in Manitoba, has been appointed regional sales manager for the states of Montana and Wyoming, for American Breeders Service, Inc. He will continue to promote and direct the use of ABS services in Canada's prairie provinces.

Some farmers in the South Saskatchewan River Dam area have formed themselves into an irrigation investigation group and protested to the provincial government its plans for bringing irrigation water to the area. The group states that 80 per cent of the farmers in the Broderick area are opposed to irrigation until such time as costs of development and available markets make it more feasible. They state that the compulsory aspect of the project violates the rights of citizens.

Manitoba Farmers Union has called for a revision of expropriation laws in the province, saying that present procedures do not always recognize true land and farmstead values. The group also supports dental technicians who wish to make dentures for the public without prescriptions from dentists. It condemns Bill C-120 dealing with branch line abandonment because it "leaves too much power in the hands of the railroads in regard to freight rates and abandonment." The union, at its annual meeting, also requested the Government to define a family type farm unit in contrast to a corporate type of farm. In speaking to this latter point, President Herb Andresen said, "Once the Government has defined the family type farm, then taxation can be devised and introduced in such a way that the family type farmer who has long been the backbone of the country's food production will not be faced with an added unnecessary financial burden."

Structural reorganization is the most pressing problem facing the co-operative movement in the Western World today. This is the view of Dr. Mauritz Bonow, president of the International Co-operative Alliance.

R. L. Sedgwick, who has been beef cattle specialist with the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Conservation, has been appointed director of field services in Western Canada for the Meat Packers Council of Canada.

Harold Shantz, New Hamburg, has been elected president of United Dairy and Poultry Co-operative in Ontario.

A new five-member Manitoba Marketing Board under the chair-

manship of Dr. A. W. Wood, professor of agricultural economics, University of Manitoba, has been appointed in the province.

Manitoba Farmers Union has requested that buildings of bona fide farmers be not subject to taxation.

Ontario placed first in the world competition for cheddar cheese held recently at Green Bay, Wis.

Expo 67 (the World Fair in Montreal) has set up an advisory committee on agriculture which is to see that this basic industry has an important place at the exhibition.

Domestic sales of all major dairy foods smashed all previous records in 1964, says the president of the

MORE LIVESTOCK PER ACRE

Intensive livestock production will be general in Britain within the next 10 years. This forecast was made by Frank Paton, chairman of the Na-



George Chambers chops silage corn on the farm of **Bob Manning** at Sussex, N.B. Chambers and Manning with neighbor **Jack McFarlane** and his sons, **Lloyd** and **Donny**, have successfully shared forage equipment for years, as they moved toward more intensive farming

National Dairy Council, M. R. McCrea. He predicts that if prices are maintained at reasonable levels, 1965 should prove another banner year for the industry.

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture has supported the submission of the Canadian Turkey Federation requesting a change in tariffs on live turkeys from 2¢ per lb. to 4¢ per lb.

For the first time in the 4-year history of the beef-of-tomorrow contest held at the Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco, the winning animal won all three competitions: (1) on-the-hoof, (2) on-the-rail and (3) retail cutout. The champion steer was an Aberdeen-Angus weighing 980 lb.

Roy Atkinson of Landis, Sask., has been elected to head the National Farmers Union, succeeding A. P. Gleave.

Chairman of Manitoba's new Hog Marketing Commission is **David Rose**, a farmer from Souris and a veteran municipal officer. Other members of the commission are **Orville Anderson** of Morris, **John Harcus** of Stonewall, and **Larry Sedgwick** of the Meat Packers Council of Canada.

Another \$30,000 is being spent to determine if hybrid wheat varieties can be produced practically and economically. A grant of this amount

has been made by the North-West Line Elevators Association to the University of Manitoba to support the work of Prof. L. H. Shebeski.

Agriculture Minister **Harry Hays** told the annual meeting of the Alberta Farmers Union that he believes it was a mistake for the Liberals to promise a two-price system for wheat and that he is not in favor of carrying out this promise. He also stated that the promise of an associate minister of agriculture for Eastern Canada was one that experience has indicated can better be carried out in another way.

The activities by farmers in farm organizations has been and is today the largest, most useful adult edu-

tional Quality Veal Producers Association. He said it started in Britain with pigs and had already reached cattle. It would soon extend to all forms of animal farming.

cational program in Saskatchewan. This is the view of **Jack Braidek**, agrologist with the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. As a result of this, he said the farm population has an understanding of farm policy, marketing and the community out of proportion to the general level of formal education.

A 3-year experiment at the Federal Research Station at Agassiz, B.C., indicates that Holstein steers produce acceptable beef. Many of the steers failed to grade Choice or Good but nearly all passed with flying colors that severe test of a beef animal's worth — a taste panel.

There are too many districts in which farm people are only playing at farming. This is the view of **Hon. I. W. Akerley**, Minister of Agriculture and Marketing for Nova Scotia. He said a greater effort is required to produce the extra quarter million hog carcasses and the extra 50,000 head of beef that are required in his province.

Britain has produced what it calls the world's heaviest turkey. It weighed 63 lb., 12 oz., at 18 months of age and helped produce a Christmas dinner for 280 to 300 needy people.

The success of co-operatives depends on management, says **Dr. J. K. Stern**, president of the American Institute of Co-operation. Speaking

at the annual meeting of United Co-operatives of Ontario, he said co-ops must elect their best thinkers to their boards of directors, and these leaders must in turn hire the best men available as managers.

Bill Daman, a past president of the Canadian Horticultural Council, has been named general manager of the new Manitoba Potato Marketing Commission which is now controlling all sales of table and seed potatoes to distributors and wholesalers.

The first unit of a multi-million dollar complex to house the University of Saskatchewan's College of Veterinary Medicine will soon be under construction. Tenders have been called. The new college with its teaching, research and service facilities will comprise a complete veterinary medical center on the Saskatoon campus.

Harold Forrester, Mallorytown, has been re-elected president of United Co-operatives of Ontario. V

A NEW ARDA AGREEMENT

A new ARDA agreement has been negotiated between the Federal and Provincial governments. Like the previous agreement of 1962, the new one provides for programs of alternate land use, soil and water conservation and rural development, all aimed at improving income levels in rural areas and improving resource development and use.

The new agreement differs from the previous one in that it provides specifically for the kinds of projects that can be undertaken. Sections of the new agreement are intended to aim Federal-Provincial ARDA programs more directly toward the many areas and regions where extremely serious problems of rural unemployment, underemployment, low income, and poor opportunity exist. V

PORTABLE METER MEASURES MOISTURE CONTENT OF HAY

A new portable meter that determines the moisture content of alfalfa hay in 3 minutes — compared with the usual method of about 2 hours in an oven — is described in a report from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The new method of moisture testing involves the electrical conductivity of hay. The measurements can be directly translated into moisture percentages; the higher the rate of conductivity, the higher the moisture percentage. V

EASY INCOME TAX

You won't have to go to the post office to pick up your income tax forms this year. They will be mailed to you from Ottawa. Reason for the change is to speed up the handling of income tax returns. The forms mailed out will be labeled with the taxpayer's own name and an identification number for accounting purposes. Anyone who loses or spoils his tax form or doesn't receive one,

(Please turn to page 50)

THE 1965 GMCs ARE READY!

Engineering Leadership is a fine-sounding claim. But what's in it for you? Plenty!



GMC's Engineering Leadership didn't come easy. It had to be earned. That's why—year in, year out—GMCs are built to be best and proven best by farmers under every type of working condition. See all the 1965 GMCs. They're ready to show you Engineering Leadership in action.



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The proof is as close as your local GMC dealer.**

Machinery Syndicates in Britain

New legislation makes it possible for Canadian farmers to form syndicates and get loans to purchase machinery. Here is a report on how the syndicate movement in Britain is working

by NORMAN GOODLAND

UNDER THE BRITISH FARMERS' machinery syndicate movement, farmers can join together in groups of from 2 to 20 and get loans to buy modern farm machinery.

Although the movement was not put upon a business footing until about 1954, it has grown rapidly. In the county of Hampshire alone, which was where the movement got its start, the hundredth syndicate recently was formed, when two dairy farmers, one with 780 acres and the other with 200 acres, got together to buy a rotaspreeder. In 1963, the number of syndicates in the country jumped from 321 to 525. Now, they have passed the 600 mark.

The syndicate movement is run by the National Farmers Union in conjunction with certain banks. Most of the machinery bought is for field use, but some of it consists of stationary equipment which can be placed in convenient positions to serve local farms.

Once a syndicate is set up, there is no interference from outside regarding the use of the machinery, beyond the credit company's initial insistence that machines must be bought which will stand up to the work.

Each syndicate works out its own rules for use of the machines. Within the syndicates, there is usually no interference with individual members' ways of farming. Once a machine is on a member's land, he uses it as he sees fit. He must pass it to the next member in as good a condition for work as when he took it over.

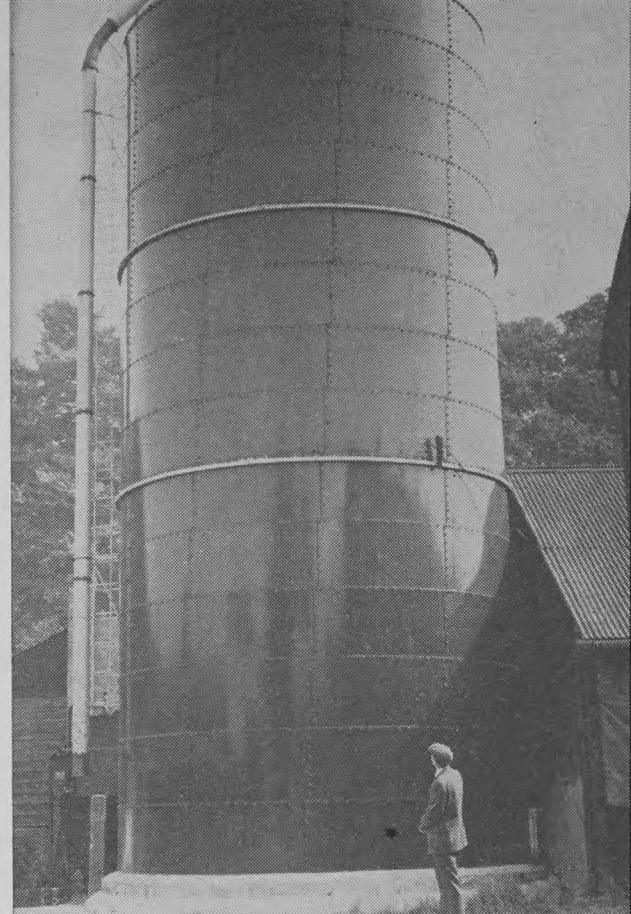
Neighborliness among syndicate members is important, for there are bound to be times when

several members want a machine at one time. It is only when seasons are bad that a prescribed rotation of use might come strictly into operation. Even so, entitlement to so many hours' usage is split by mutual agreement, so as to ensure that no one loses a crop through waiting too long.

Founder of the movement, Leslie Aylward, says, "If a machine can do a job on a big farm, it can do the same job spread over a number of smaller farms."

He seems to be right, too, because forage harvesters, combine harvesters and balers, in that order, top the list of machines that syndicates buy. Other common ones are big tractors, multiple plows, multiple cultivating implements, rotavating equipment, drills (particularly precision drills), grass seeders, and grass harrows. Then come manure distributors, both organic and chemical, and sprayers. Mowers are shared, and a whole host of hay harvesting machines, side delivery rakes, swath turners, balers, bale loading equipment and bale stacking equipment. Also high on the list are hay tedders and rotobalers. Rotoflails are shared, and a whole range of silage-making equipment. Some syndicates share a common silage stack. Corn harvesting equipment is shared, as well as irrigation outfits and drainage machinery.

What about stationary farm equipment? Syndicates of 14 to 20 farmers may share corn drying, cleaning and storage plants, and milling plants. These are run by a management committee formed by or appointed by the farmers, with the plant manager at the center of control. Pay-



[James H. Smith photos]

High moisture grain storage is not practical on small farms, but it has proved an excellent plan for groups of neighbors who grow grain for stock feed in rainy areas like Wiltshire

ment and sharing of a fixed plant is somewhat different from that for field machines.

What are the advantages of machinery syndicates? They enable medium to small farmers to obtain up-to-date machinery and use it as and when required, at a fraction of the real cost. This releases capital to the individual member, who can put it into other enterprises. Over the years, costs have consistently worked out at between two-thirds and one-half of the prices demanded by outside contractors. This is a vast saving to any farmer, large or small.

What about the future? Leslie Aylward thinks that in developed agricultural countries the labor shortage is likely to become more acute. In any case, there will be shorter working hours and longer holidays, and it will become even more necessary for farmers to buy larger and more expensive machines, and pool their labor to work them. As he says, on the medium to small farms, with the advent of the very powerful tractor, and the multiple plow, and other multiple-sized equipment, it seems sensible for several farmers to own one such large outfit, instead of each keeping a number of implements which are only used for very short periods.

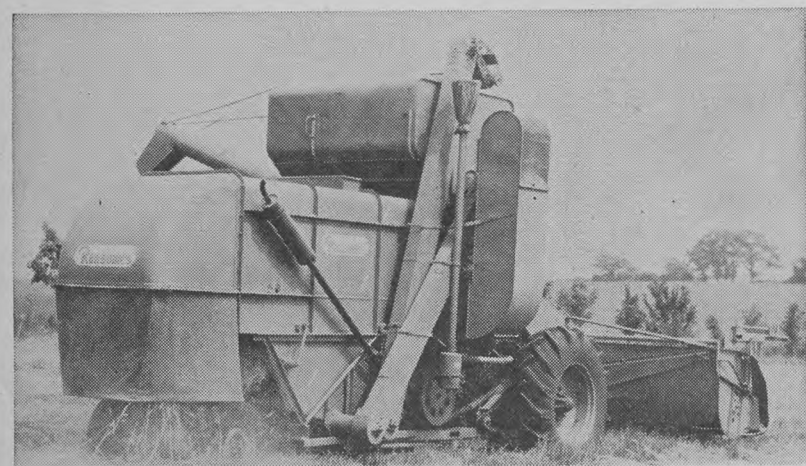
He thinks also there is great scope for production syndicates. Some are already here. For instance, we have syndicates which erect special buildings and employ staff to operate pig breeding units for the production of weaners. These weaners are fattened by members of the syndicate on their own farms.

How do farmers go about forming a syndicate? Groups of members of the National Farmers Union can form these syndicates to buy and share their equipment. They pay 20 per cent of the cost on delivery. The remainder is advanced by the N.F.U. Credit Company in agreement with the bank. For movable equipment, repayments are over a 4-year period. This is extended to 5 years or more in special circumstances, especially for stationary equipment.

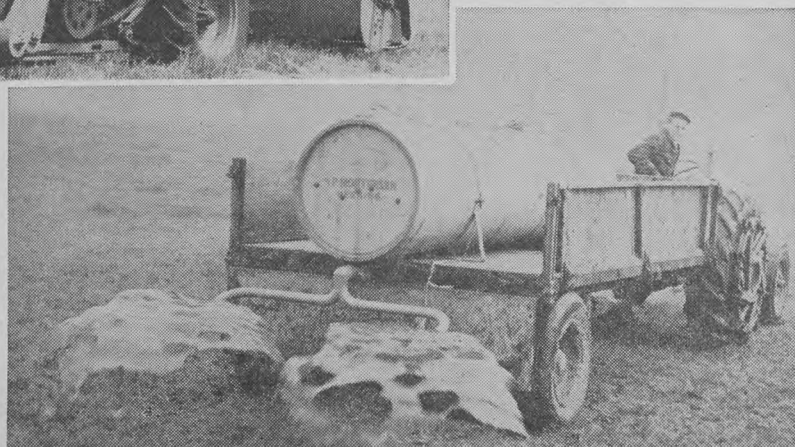
The credit company certainly stipulates the periods of repayment, but the method of repayment of the loan is left entirely to each syndicate to decide. Each syndicate also arranges its own repair funds and other minor expenses.

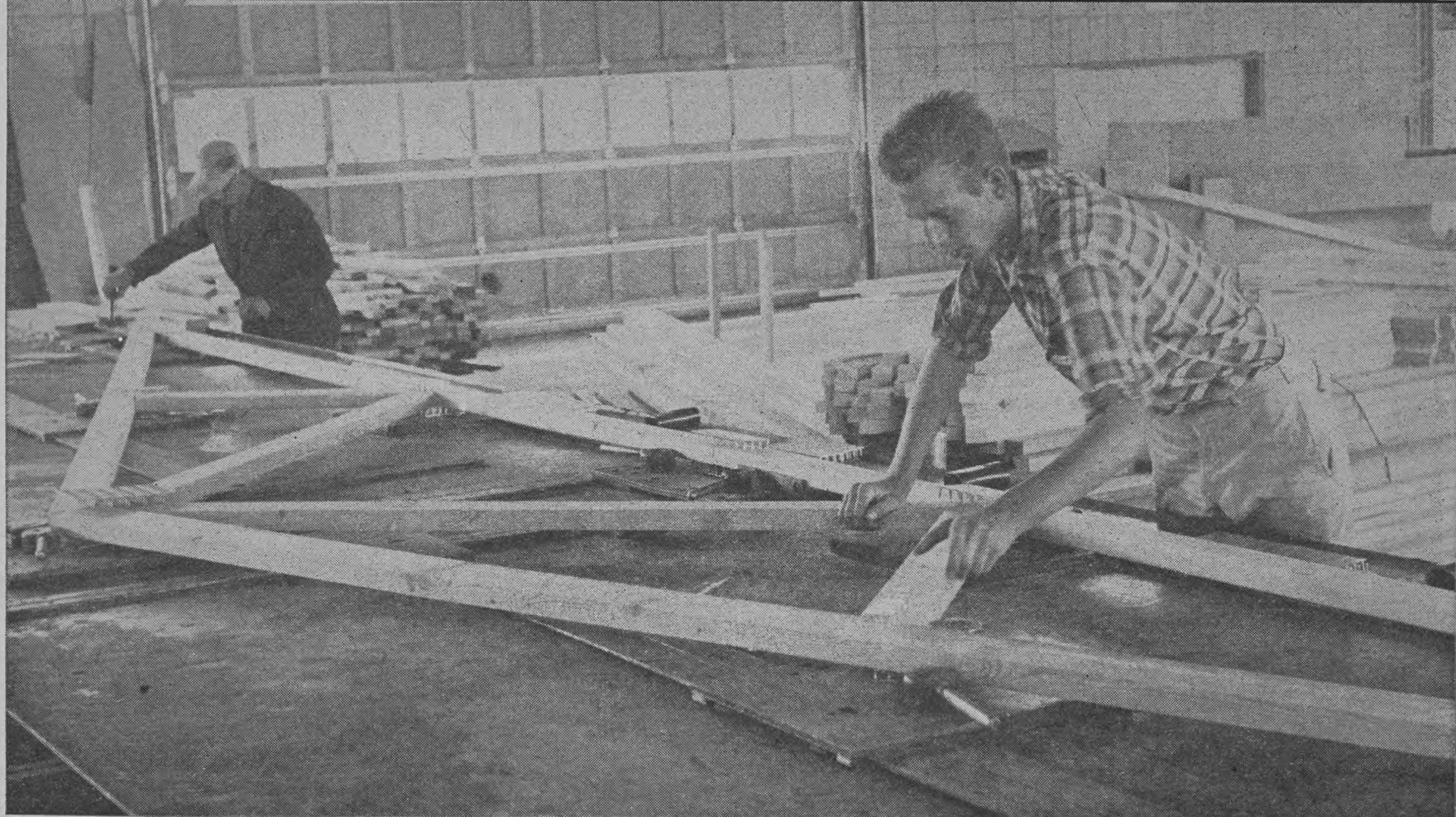
There seems to be no doubt that the syndicate movement in Britain has not only come to stay, but is rapidly snowballing into a major feature of our agriculture.

Combine harvesters are well up on the lists—in this case used by a group of three herbage seed farmers. Combines are thoroughly cleansed from cereal seeds before going into herbage seed harvests



Handling manure can be a problem, but liquid storage tanks and a shared spreader is the method that was chosen by three Hampshire farmers





Workers in prefabricated building plant making truss rafters [Guide photos]

Manufactured Farm Buildings

These prefabricated buildings can be erected quickly and adapted for use as hog barns, chicken houses, cattle barns or machine sheds

by **CLIFF FAULKNER**
Field Editor



Doug Manners bought a 40 by 60 ft. workshop and storage building



Mike Warawa put up a steel-sheathed storage unit himself in 4 days



Bob Galloway bought a metal-sheathed building to reduce fire hazard

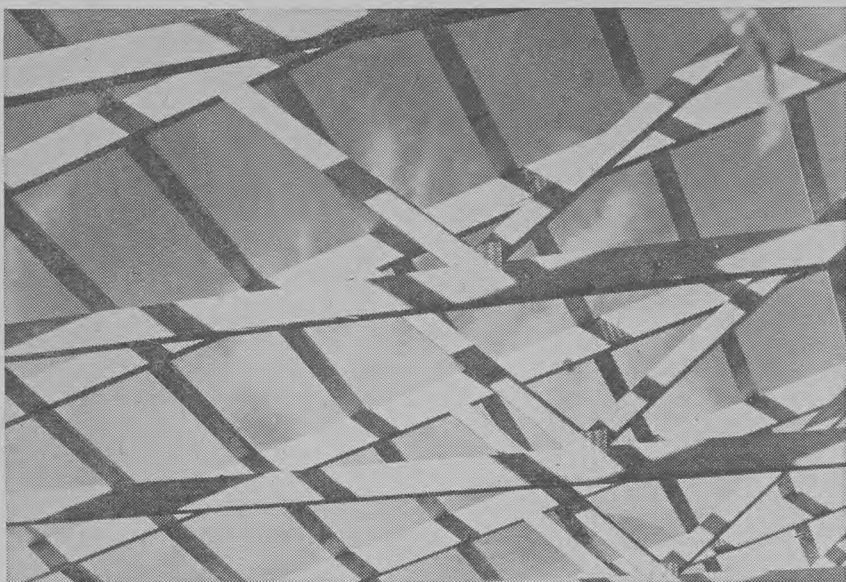
SOME YEARS AGO, Prof. Albert E. Powell, Agricultural Engineering Department, Washington State University, gave farmers and ranchers attending a short course a glimpse at the farm building of the future. And he used the singular, for he envisioned one simple design which could be adapted to many uses.

Said Prof. Powell, "The building of the future will come either as a completely prefabricated and erected structure, or it will come in component parts. It will be engineered to make full use of all materials to do the job desired. High labor costs will dictate more and more pre-assembly before the building reaches the farm. The building and its equipment, whether it be prefabricated or in component parts, will be sold as a *package*. If the farmer desires, it will be delivered and erected for him."

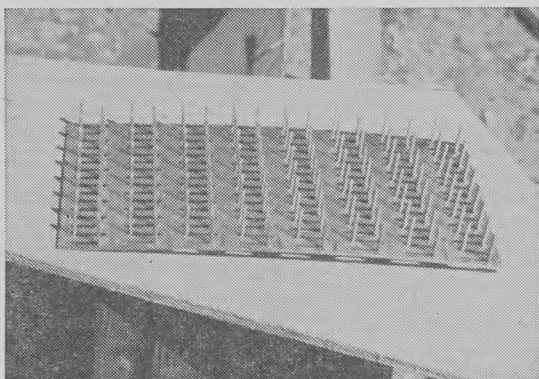
Today, many home construction firms are taking a look at the farm building field. At Lloydminster, Alta., a large-scale producer of manufactured homes has gone all the way, as Prof. Powell predicted. Their "Time Building System" offers one overall building design which can be adapted for use as a hog barn, chicken house, cattle barn or machine shed. It is completely pre-cut, preassembled in sections, and once the foundation is in, can be erected on the farm in 4 or 5 days.

The building is of truss rafter, wood frame construction. It can be purchased in heights of 8, 10 or 12 feet, and widths of 28, 32, 36 and 50 feet, or wider if desired. Sides are assembled at the plant in 8-foot modules or sections, so you can have any length you want. The outside finish comes in three types: rolled steel roof and walls, steel roof and primed plywood walls and asphalt shingle roof with primed plywood walls.

Adaptability is the keynote of "Time" buildings. Keith Pawsey of Lloydminster bought a 40-



Pre-assembled truss rafters are shown in position on the Galloway building



A "gang nail" saves the builder time in nailing



Here the workman rolls the steel siding on Bob Galloway's new storage unit

ft. by 80-ft. plywood-sheathed chicken house, then later decided to switch to hogs. Because he had chosen this simple, basic design, he was able to make the change easily.

A lot of these structures are being built for machine storage and repair shops. Mike Warawa, who farms 640 acres north of Vermilion, Alta., ordered a 26-ft. steel-sheathed storage unit. It was constructed in 4 days. Southeast of Vermilion, Bob Galloway bought a 40-ft. by 80-ft. unit, complete with a 13-ft. by 18-ft. machinery door and a 3-ft. by 7-ft. walk-in door. The rolled steel on the walls and roof comes with a crimped edge for easy nailing and a mastic strip on the under side to seal the join. After the foundation was in, building time was about 5 days.

Bob, who raises over 300 head of

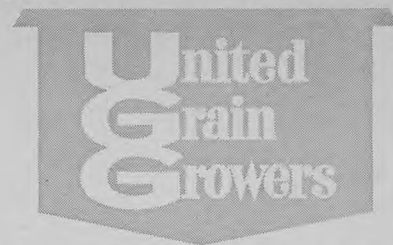
commercial beef on 2,000 acres, chose all-metal construction because he wanted to reduce the fire hazard.

At Southminster, Sask., brothers Don and Doug Manners built a 40-ft. by 60-ft. workshop and machinery storage unit. All the wiring for this building is underground to keep it out of the way of grain augers and other high equipment. They raise wheat, rapeseed and beef on 10 quarter sections.

Veteran Hereford breeder J. S. Palmer of Marsden, Sask., confessed that, although he belongs to the old school which felt a farmer should do his own construction, he and his sons had found the pre-cut, prefabricated unit a big time saver.

"If we had waited until we had time to build," he said, "that new machinery building of ours just wouldn't be there."

ANNOUNCEMENT TO CUSTOMERS



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5% interest per annum.

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5 1/4% interest per annum for notes due 30 months from date of issue.

5 3/8% interest per annum for notes due 42 months from date of issue.

5 1/2% interest per annum for notes due 54 months from date of issue.

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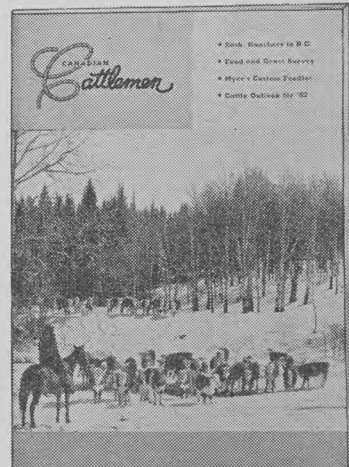
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Corn Moves West

Growers must treat it as a special crop and turn to new cold-resistant varieties

THE CORN CROP, which has had such an impact on Ontario's farms, will undoubtedly become a crop of major importance in many other parts of Canada within a few years. Newly developed varieties that possess superior cold resistance enabling the young seed to germinate faster under colder backward spring conditions will play a major part in this development. In the next few years many new varieties will be developed as well. Scientists predict that it will be possible to trim another 5 to 10 days off the grain maturity and yet maintain yields at present levels.

Even in Saskatchewan, which has never been an important corn-producing area, the crop is making a modest comeback. It has been grown there since the days of settlement but now with more silage being required to feed the expanding

cattle population, there is a demand for a heavy yielding succulent silage crop and more farmers are venturing into corn production. This past summer, fields as large as 80 or 100 acres were grown throughout southeastern Saskatchewan's Weyburn, Estevan, Kisbey area.

Corn has several advantages for such an area. It can be seeded in rows 8 to 10 feet apart by using only 2 runs in a grain drill. Summerfallow practices can then be carried out with conventional equipment between rows, combining necessary inter-row cultivation with standard summerfallow. Corn can be left unharvested in the field and thus provide winter browsing for cattle. Farmers using this practice report cattle come through in good condition.

In Manitoba, a few growers have been getting

Right across the West the prospects for corn are becoming brighter each year. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of irrigated or irrigable land in southern Alberta between Lethbridge and Medicine Hat. Corn for silage on any of this seems to be a feasible proposition as demonstrated by numerous growers. Even when it comes to corn for grain, plant breeder Dr. L. S. Donovan, who is in charge of corn breeding work for the Canada Department of Agriculture, says there are new hybrids which will mature in time. Hybrids which require 100 fewer heat units than the earliest hybrid on the Ontario recommended list are required, and these are available. However, it is not yet known whether yields of grain corn will be high enough from these hybrids to justify growing them. Researchers are seeking the answer to this one now.

Even in British Columbia, there are places where corn seems to have a bright future. One scientist reports excellent crops at the Agassiz Experimental Farm. The frost-free season there runs from early April to early November, which despite the relatively moderate temperatures, allows quite a number of Ontario recommended hybrids to reach an advanced stage of development.

There may be problems standing in the way of growing corn for grain in this area. One is that winter rains start about mid-October and this would complicate harvesting and result in the need for a lot of artificial drying.

Other areas in British Columbia also seem to have some prospects of growing corn—for instance the east central part of Vancouver Island around Courtenay and the normally dry southern interior valleys where irrigation water is available.

good results with corn year after year. Roland district farmer Arklos Wilton says that the secret is to treat grain corn as a special crop. He says it's not a difficult crop to produce in southern Manitoba as long as its peculiar characteristics are recognized and production practices adjusted accordingly. So far he hasn't had a crop failure.

For the past 13 years he has made corn his biggest single crop. To him treating corn as a special crop means use of specially designed equipment from seedtime to harvest. It also means experimenting with several hybrid selections and gleaned all the information he can from research institutions and other large growers from across Canada and the corn belt of the United States.

Specially designed harvest equipment is a must when this much acreage is involved. Before mov-

One Province's Experience

EVEN THOUGH THE 1964 corn crop in Manitoba was a disappointment, the specialists in that province are even more certain that growers can reasonably aim at 100 bu. of grain corn per acre. In other words, they see an increasingly important position for corn.

In a report to the 1964 Agronomists Conference, the Forage Crops Committee pinpointed the reasons for 1964's poor crop:

- Poor spring rains
- A cool growing season
- Poor quality seed
- The wrong hybrids
- Low plant population per acre
- Poor weed control.

The committee hit hard at the seed trade which supplied the Manitoba market with uncertified seed that proved to be not true to type. As a result growers were stung. Dealers in the province have indicated their intention to handle only certified seed in future years.

Non-certified seed was sold in Manitoba last year under the names Morden 77, Morden 88 and Morden 74. Tests at the Morden and Brandon Experimental Farms showed that this seed was not of these varieties. The plants were much taller, had 9.3 per cent more moisture at harvest time and yielded 12 bu. less grain per acre. The

seed size varied so much that it appeared to be a mixture of hybrids.

The committee says that certified seed produces plants true to type. Because the correct hybrid is so important in maturing a crop, growers should buy only certified seed that can be depended upon to produce the type of plant expected.

The committee also blamed growers themselves for some of the problem. Some were more concerned with yield than quality. Here the committee made another point. Quality is related to grain content — two-thirds of the T.D.N. of a corn plant is in the grain. It takes early hybrids to get high grain content.

The report pointed to other mismanagement practices: Plant populations of 12,000 or less per acre; the failure of growers to calibrate their planters to give the higher plant populations that produce more crop; and poor application of weed control chemicals that left many crops competing with weeds.

Atrazine used as a pre-emergent weed control did little good in some areas because of lack of rainfall, but it gave good control when used as a post-emergent treatment. This latter method does not require additional moisture.

Finally the committee said that the corn growers must:

- Use certified seed
- Plant early maturing hybrids
- Seed for higher plant populations
- Use correct and effective weed control practices
- Provide adequate fertilizer.

With this level of management, the prospects for corn in Manitoba look bright. Even with last year's setbacks, there were still reports of yields of 30 to 45 bu. of corn per acre, or silage yields of 4 tons of dry matter per acre. When these yields can be obtained under such unfavorable conditions, then the potential in a normal year under good management is exciting. V



A. Wilton and Prof. P. Olson talk corn growing

ing into his corn fields, he replaces the regular grain header on his combine with a standard 4-row corn header. He figures this cuts cob losses, does a better job of separation and saves time and labor, compared to a corn picker or a sunflower combine attachment.

A sunflower harvesting attachment works reasonably well under dry conditions, but a grower can't rely on these every season, Wilton says. The stalks must be brittle enough to pass through the combine without plugging the machine, since the entire plant must go through. If the stalks are inclined at various angles they can be missed. Losses can be as high as 15 per cent. When large acreages are involved this loss adds up.

A corn grower with an appreciable acreage can pay for a proper corn header in a couple of seasons.

When setting his combine, Wilton uses the owner's manual as his basic guide. He will vary his settings according to the moisture content and size of the cobs.

A dryer is a must for any grain corn grower no matter what his acreage. Arklos Wilton owns a large, liquid propane heated batch-type dryer with a 585 bu. storage area. The unit is electrically driven.

"I usually harvest my corn when kernel moisture content is below 27 per cent and dry it to 12 per cent," Wilton says. "The crop is ready to harvest when the corn of the cob has a brownish tint and the kernels can be stripped off easily with the thumb. Ideally, the stalk should be somewhat green, while the cob husk is dry and brown."

Western farmers who plan to grow corn in 1965 should order their seed supplies early. Manitoba growers have been warned by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture that supplies of recommended hybrid corn varieties will not be plentiful in 1965.

EARLY PLANTED CORN PAYS

Experience in 1964 once again illustrated the importance of planting corn early. The selection of the right hybrid and the use of proper cultural and management practices are all important; however, the benefits of corn can be lost by late planting. One frost in the fall, before the corn is mature, can be disastrous; early planted corn can withstand a series of frosts in the spring and still produce desirable yields.

The results from one test in Peel County, Ont., are typical of the experiences of farmers and agronomists in all the areas where corn can be grown successfully.

	Planted May 8	Planted May 25
Total dry matter per acre	10,811 lb.	10,471 lb.
Grain yield per acre	5,891 lb.	4,553 lb.
Proportion of grain in silage (dry weight)	51 %	39 %
Proportion of stalk and cob in silage (dry weight)	49 %	61 %

Early-planted corn provides more grain per acre; silage corn planted early provides cattle feed, not filler. Early-planted corn will mature on time and it will be free of excessively high moisture levels. V

Some Wide Level Disc Improvements

This grain grower wanted more depth control on his discs. He devised a hydraulic control. Here is how it works

He also made the disc and packer unit more maneuverable by two changes that can be done in any farm machine shop

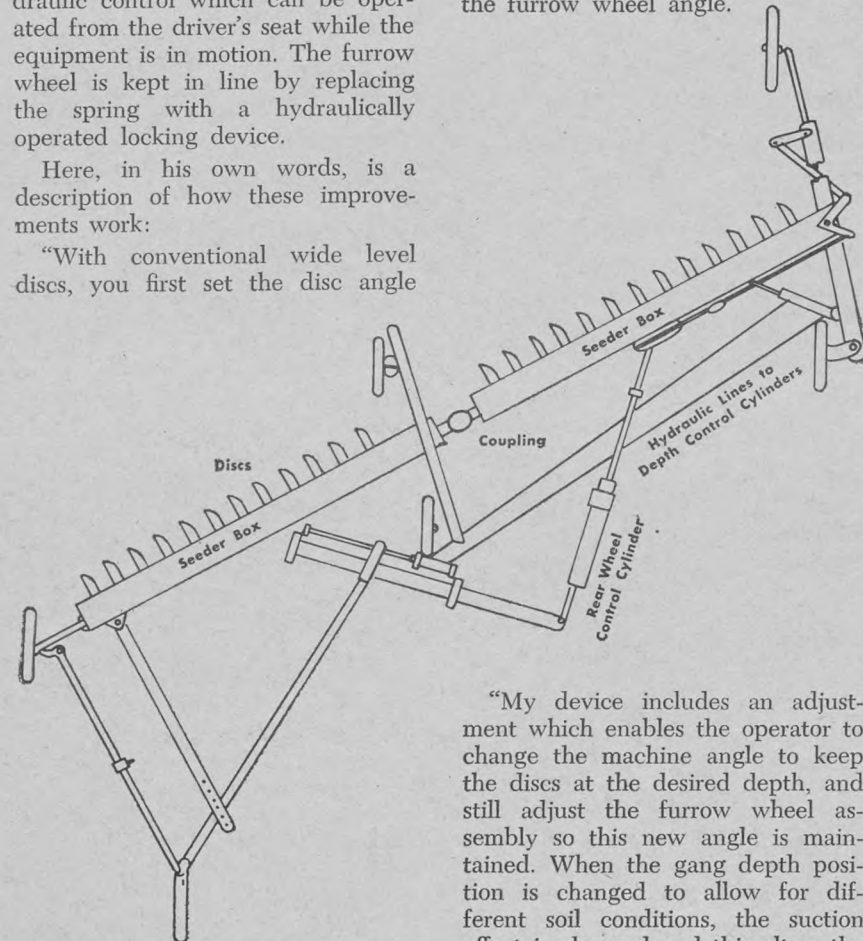
RALPH SWEET of Forgan, Sask., explains some refinements he has devised for single or multiple wide level discs to compensate for two common factors which affect seeding depth. These factors are: (1) Patches of hard ground which cause the rear furrow wheel (rudder wheel) to swing out and lift the discs, and (2) the changing weight of the seed box as the seed is used up. Ralph adjusts for the changing seed box weight by altering the angle of the discs through a hydraulic control which can be operated from the driver's seat while the equipment is in motion. The furrow wheel is kept in line by replacing the spring with a hydraulically operated locking device.

Here, in his own words, is a description of how these improvements work:

"With conventional wide level discs, you first set the disc angle

usual for the operator to deepen the cut or pressure on the disc gangs so as to maintain disc penetration in hard ground.

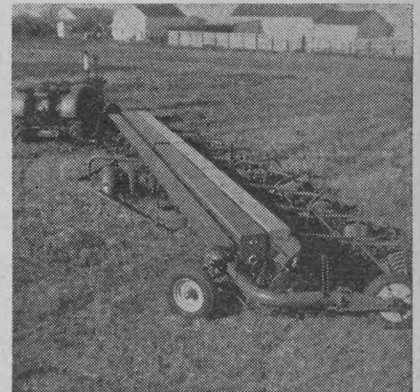
"Under these conditions, the discs are lowered to a point where the spring pressure increases and counteracts the weight of the machine so that the rear end rides up on the discs when they strike hard ground. This causes the rear furrow wheel to swing out and widen the angle of cut. The operator has no choice but to stop the machine and reset the furrow wheel angle.



(width of cut), then you choose the desired tillage depth. This automatically sets the furrow wheel control to maintain your width of cut for the soil condition at the time of setting. The disc gangs are generally spring-loaded to prevent damage by rocks and the like, and it is



Here, the tractor is making a left turn. There is a ball and socket joint between the discs with a telescoping toe bar to the last unit which allows them to "jackknife" for shorter turns



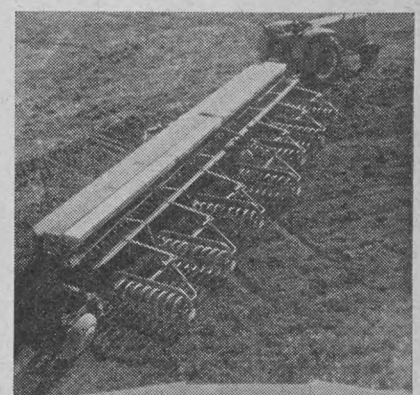
[Guide photos]
The tractor has swung right in a 20-foot circle with the packers trailing at various angles to the frame

"With my device you can both raise the discs and adjust the angle and furrow wheel while moving, or alternatively, change the angle to get the right depth of cut. The reason you get this cut adjustment is that changing the angle also changes the suction of the discs.

"If you use a multiple gang disc you will generally have trouble with the rear furrow wheel, especially while making left turns. The rear furrow wheel swings at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the beam against spring pressure. When the machine straightens out, these springs are supposed to bring the wheel back into the correct tracking position. However, under heavy soil conditions, the wheel can't straighten up right away because the return springs aren't strong enough.

"My system uses bell crank linkage which allows the rear furrow wheel to move to the desired position on left turns. As soon as the machine is straightened out, the linkage straightens the rear furrow wheel without any lag or delay.

"This stop mechanism or positive linkage is also useful when the disc is operating on a side hill, and the draft or suction decreases suddenly under the discs. When this occurs, the rear wheel tries to take up the right-angled position, and the conventional springs are often not strong enough to control this movement. With my linkage, the whole
(Please turn to page 49)



Two discs joined by Sweet's coupler in full transport position. The packers have been made to turn within their radius by shortening each tongue and lengthening each toe bar

The Whites Are Moving Up

by **CLIFF FAULKNOR**

Field Editor



[Canadian Cattlemen photo]

By injecting disturbing phrases like "longer loin," "more choice cuts," "more red meat," and "marbling" into their promotion, and by performance testing their cattle in a station set up by one of their breeders, Charolais enthusiasts are changing the beef industry

WHEN THE C.C.F. PARTY first appeared on the political scene the old-line parties couldn't say bad enough about it. Many were the warnings of disaster. But while they talked calamity, the older parties hastily dusted off their legislative platforms. Radical social reforms were introduced in an effort to head off the newcomers.

Much the same reaction was produced in purebred cattle circles when the Charolais breed began to loom as a serious contender. Bigger cattle? If the size is all you want, why not raise Holsteins? And what about foot-and-mouth disease? Man, when they get a taste of our winter those Charolais will just curl up and die!

The Charolais promoters countered with disturbing phrases such as "a longer loin," "more choice cuts," "more red meat" and a magic word—"marbling." Soon, these terms were catching the ear of beef consumers. Then the retail stores got the message, and it was passed back to commercial beef producers. Finally it reached the purebred breeders. The more progressive ones decided to reappraise their standards. They began to look beyond their record keeping and time-worn sales promotion gambits, and consider beef carcass improvement. The word "performance" started to get a lot of play. Some purebred

auctioneers began to use such unheard of phrases as "rate of gain" in their sales patter.

The coming of the Charolais did not precipitate performance testing. But it did tell the established breeds that the commercial cattleman wasn't satisfied with the type of bulls he was getting—that he was in a mood to shop around to see if he could find something better. Many breeders who used to pooh-poo the idea jumped on the performance testing bandwagon.

WAVE OF PUBLICITY

The Charolais came into Canada on a wave of publicity about the need for big, rugged red meat cattle to replace the fat showing types. Even though the breed was here, and doing a brisk business, the older breeds refused to recognize it—much the same as the West refuses to recognize Red China. There is no doubt that many promoters did get into Charolais at the start, especially in the U.S. But that has changed. The Canadian Charolais Association now has been accepted into the "family." More important still, the breed is in the hands of responsible cattlemen who intend to stay with it and work toward improvement.

The first big step along this road came when their annual meeting refused to go along with

promoters who wanted the Association to reject A.I. as a means of breed improvement. The next was the Charolais Association's complete endorsement of the principle of performance and progeny testing.

Typical of this progressive type of breeder is Rodney James of Lacombe, Alta., who is also secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Charolais Association. When he asked to be let into the Federal-Provincial performance test scheme and was told, "If the Charolais is still here 10 years from now we'll let you in," Rod decided to set up a bull testing station of his own.

"Letting us in would have been one sure way to find if the breed *could* stack up with the rest," he pointed out.

In Manitoba, Charolais bulls were accepted for performance testing almost as soon as the Association was formed.

THEIR OWN TESTING STATION

The "James Gain Testing Station," as it is called, had 26 bulls on test last year, all of them Charolais. Response was so good that Rod could have had almost twice this number if there had been facilities to handle them. The bulls were divided into four weight groups, with a pen for each group. Average age at the start of the test was 216 days, and the average weight was 598.4 lb. The average finished age was 357 days, and the average finished weight 993 lb.

"You can make a better showing with a calf going on test at 500 to 600 lb. than with one starting at 700 to 800 lb., providing they have the same ability. In most cases they are smaller because they haven't the gainability. One calf was 860 lb. when he started, but didn't win the test, as he was over 1,100 lb. for the majority of the test period and gains of all cattle taper off as they reach these weights. The pen of heavier animals gained faster for most of the test, but toward the end, the smaller weights pulled forward; not quite enough to catch the larger ones however. Rod points out that in lifetime weights per day of age, the larger animals were away ahead, because of the superior gains prior to test.

In one pen, one bull gained 4 lb. a day and another gained only 2.2 lb. a day. The latter ended up as a steer. But that's what the test was all about—to find the "poor doers" that can only



[Guide photo]

Rodney James and feed salesman Harry Doepell of Bentley discuss bulk feeding for the testing station

do the breed harm in the long run. Two of the biggest contributors, who had five animals apiece on test, changed their bull batteries when the animals did poorly at the James Testing Station. They didn't test at all last year because they still had progeny from the poor bulls. But they'll be back in 1965 with bull calves from new seed stock.

Here are the pen results at the end of the 163-day feeding period:

	Pen No. 1 7 bulls	Pen No. 2 7 bulls	Pen No. 3 6 bulls	Pen No. 4 6 bulls	Total
Total feed	20,742	19,915	16,383	15,630	72,670
Total gain	2,380	2,725	2,215	2,375	10,145
Av. feed	2,963	2,845	2,730	2,605	2,785
Av. gain	404	389	369	395	389
Av. daily gain	2.87	2.76	2.62	2.8	2.76
Conversion	7.37	7.3	7.39	6.59	7.16

Rodney James



"These performance test stations are a big help to a bull buyer," said Rod. "They can come here and look at young bulls from 14 breeders in Western Canada — bulls that have all been fed exactly the same ration."

STANDARD CUBE RATION

The ration Rod uses is in cube form, and contains ground-up roughage, concentrate and minerals. It is the same ration used in feeding trials at Lacombe Experimental Farm, and comes in 50-lb. bags. Rod

has his hired help save the bags so he can do a check count on them at the end of each week before they are burned.

"A complete ration takes all the variables out of feeding," he explained. "When you feed baled hay, one batch can vary from another in nutrient content. This might give one pen a hidden advantage and upset the accuracy of the test."

One disadvantage to a pelleted

ration, Rod finds, is that dust forms in the bottom of the bags. And if the pellets hit the side of the bunker when the bags are being emptied, more bits break off. Cattle are inclined to leave this pellet dust in the bottom of the feeders.

"Right now I am considering bulk feeding," he said. "It's cheaper to buy and requires less handling. Feed costs for 1963 averaged \$82 per animal for the test period. I could save about \$6 per animal by going to bulk feed."

The James Gain Testing Station is operated under the National Beef Test Station Policy and is open to all breeds. In 1964, an Aberdeen-Angus breeder has come in. All animals entered must be registered or recorded so that the station will have something to verify ages. Contributors pay a deposit of \$100 to cover feed and part of the pen fee. The fee is 35 cents per animal per day for bedding, feeding and heated water. If desired, each animal can be insured for 6 months. Unlike the Federal-Provincial scheme, this is actually a competitive test between individual animals of various breeders.

SELL FROM STATION

All animals at the station are sold by private treaty. They can be sold at any time, but the bulls have to remain until the end of the test. Rod James thinks that a buyer should have all the time he wants to look at the animals and decide. A fast talking auctioneer might just confuse the issue.

"Bull buying is far too serious a matter for anybody to make a split decision under pressure," he said. "Don't misunderstand me. I think auction selling is right for the terminal market. There you have professional buyers who know what they're looking at. An auctioneer isn't telling them anything."

Born and raised on a farm east of Ponoka, Rod operated the home

farm from 1951 to 1956. When his wife, Pearl, became ill and had to go to a sanatorium, he moved into town. For 6 years he worked with the Lacombe A.I. unit. The Jameses bought their present farm in 1958. They now run 30 to 35 beef cows (mostly Charolais) on 320 acres. All animals are either registered or recorded so they can be bred up to purebred Charolais.

Rod used to grow his own feed, but now rents the land out on a share basis. This gives him all the feed he needs, yet leaves him free to do his job as national secretary. He attended the first meeting of the Association in 1959, and was elected to the board of directors in 1961. In 1962 he was appointed executive secretary. This position was expanded to include recording secretary in 1963.

The job has entailed a good deal of traveling. Last September, Rod accompanied Association President Clare Geddes of Pilot Mound, Man., to the 100th Anniversary of the Charolais Herd Book of France, held at Vichy. In October he attended the First Annual Charolais Congress in Kansas City, Mo., with 35 other Canadian Charolais enthusiasts. Breeders are pushing for — and may soon get — permission to use French Charolais semen in North America.

Rod bred his first cow to Charo-

(Please turn to page 49)

His Target: \$20,000 Gross

To boost returns from his 630 acres, Bill Bell devised a five-point program. He is:

- Using more fertilizer
- Cropping more land by cutting out summerfallow
- Expanding his beef herd
- Producing more hogs
- Studying farm management to help in charting his next moves

by ROGER FRY

THE FIVE-POINT program on the Bell farm at Deloraine, Man., really began when Bill's father added a herd of cattle to utilize their 200 acres of rough land. When the 1961 drought left him without enough winter feed for the cattle Mr. Bell added two half-sections in the Turtle Mountain area that is not so subject to drought. With the increased feed and pasture available from this land Bill has since increased the herd to 150 cows and heifers.

Bill's records show that his hog enterprise will be a main factor in reaching his goal. In 1964 he fed \$2,900 of home grown grain, based on going feed prices. He spent \$500

on concentrate to mix with the grain. During the same period he sold \$6,100 worth of hogs. Thus, by feeding his grain to hogs, Bill was able to utilize his own time, make use of an idle barn and increase his gross returns by \$2,700. It is not surprising that he is expanding his hog operation right now. He has built a heated insulated farrowing barn, although he will continue to feed hogs in the old barn as well. His objective is 200 to 250 hogs per year, enough to utilize all the home grown feed grain. Rather than buy extra grain, he expects to sell any surplus weaners.

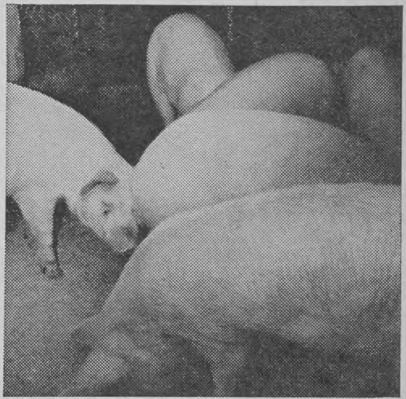
To further increase his returns Bill

wanted to get a crop from all his land every year that rainfall was adequate. To do this he replaced summerfallow with forage crop. Now he works on a 6-year rotation with 3 years in forage and 3 years in grain. Last year there were only 3 acres of summerfallow on the farm. He had another reason for getting out of summerfallow. "My records showed that the tractor was on summerfallow most of the time it was running and most of the cost was fuel. Now that we have no summerfallow the fuel and repair bills are much less," said Bill.

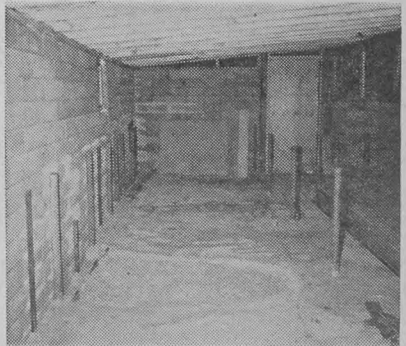
After he moved into the 6-year rotation Bill began using fertilizer on his stubble land to maintain yields. He puts on 60 lb. per acre of 27-14-0. Last fall he had his soil tested and he expects that the results will indicate the need for fertilizer on the hay land as well.

The fifth step in Bill's program came about when he joined a group of Deloraine farmers in a farm management course. This has already given him some ideas for the next steps. He is planning to change his hay program. He has continued to grow surplus hay for sale because he has a ready market. He also feels that forage crops improve the soil.

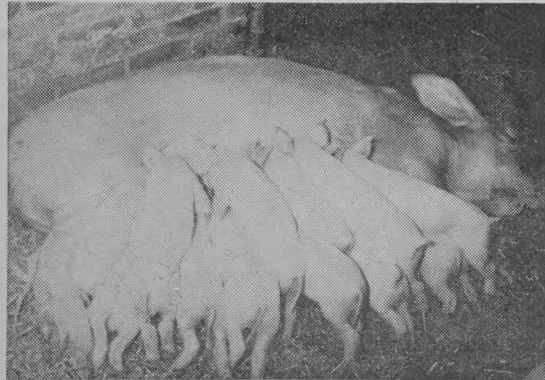
Now he thinks he could make better use of the land by using fertilizer and growing crops continuously. He thinks he can make more returns growing grain for hogs than he can growing hay. If his records prove this, there will be less hay and more grain in Bill's future crop rotation. This, with more hogs, will do a lot to fulfill his own prediction, "A well managed section should gross \$20,000."



A pen of hogs in Bell's feeding barn



The new farrowing barn. Heater cables laid on the vermiculite concrete will warm the creep area floor



With this litter this sow has vindicated Bill's faith in crossbreeding

"... easy to maintain, and economical to run," says Victor Watson, Airdrie, Alberta



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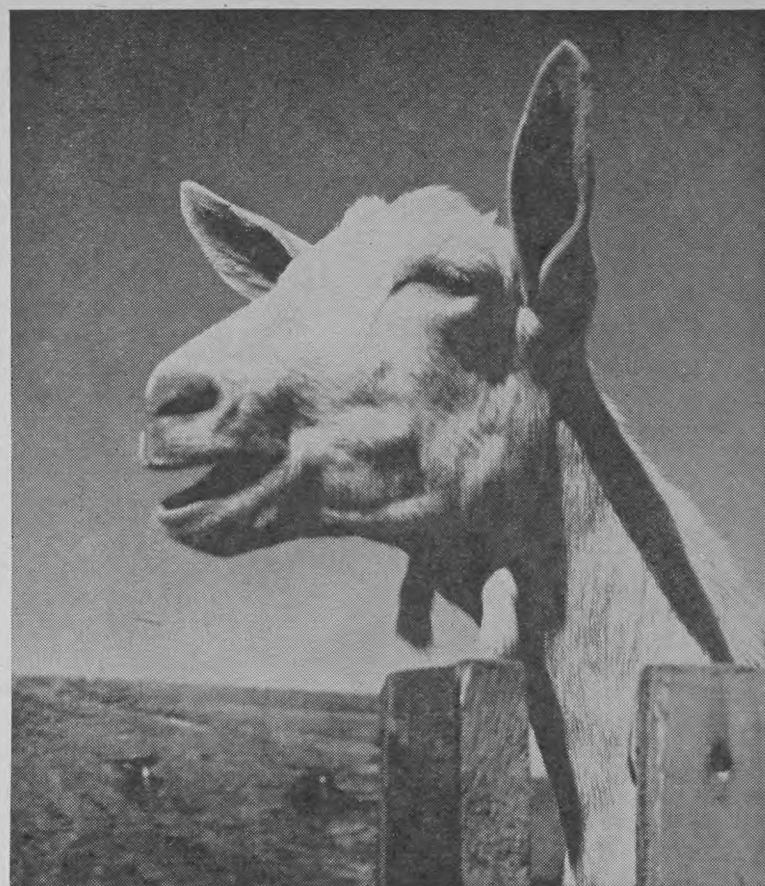


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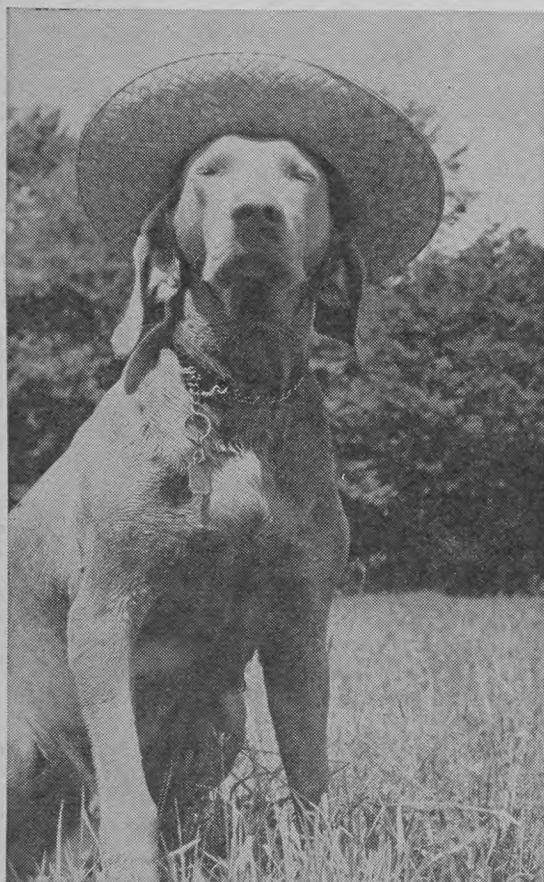
A General Motors Value



"Egg me some more and you'll need a new pant leg!"

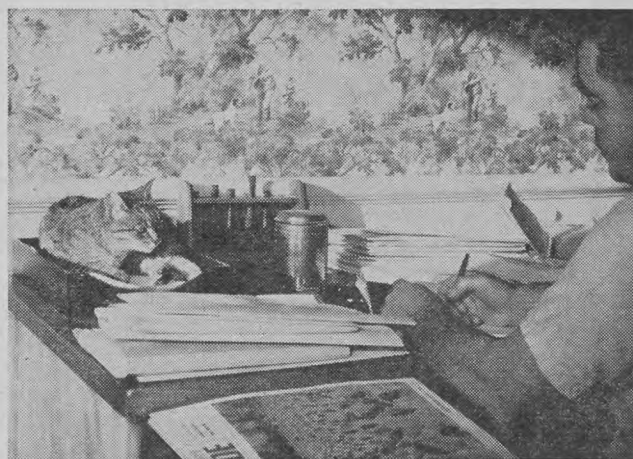


"I gnu you were goating to ask me that!"

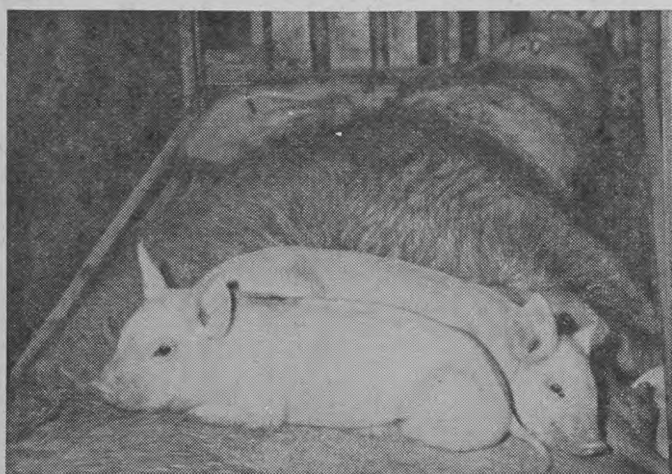


Mad dogs and Englishmen go out
in the mid-day sun

by
**PETER
LEWINGTON**
Field Editor



Cat nap



Bed and breakfast



Winter fun

Hayseed Humor

Advances in Feeding Beef Cattle

CALVES AND VEAL calves must be fed carbohydrates and protein that they can utilize because very young animals are deficient in protein enzymes and are unable to use the coarser feeds. This advice came from Dr. R. A. DePape of Hogg Dawes Laboratories Limited, Toronto, who was one of several speakers discussing recent advances in beef cattle nutrition at the Alberta Feed Industry Conference.

Dr. DePape went on to say that feeds containing lactose and other milk proteins are good because young animals do well on them. Feed must be palatable as well. Looking into the future, Dr. DePape suggested it may be possible to feed enzymes so young animals will be able to use the coarser (and cheaper) feeds.

"When considering what materials to feed you have to consider what the animal is being raised for," he told the assembled delegates. "A calf destined for herd replacement can be handled differently than a calf which will be sold as veal."

Mineral supplements containing iron should be avoided in a ration for veal calves because iron darkens the meat, and veal must be light in color for top quality rating. In both cases, however, the ration should contain vitamins A and D.

Discussing nutrition of the beef breeding herd, Dr. W. Burkitt, director of nutrition, Montana Flour Mills Ltd., Great Falls, stated that a lot of the "disease" problems of ranchers in his area are nutritional. "We no longer put any faith in carotene in roughage as a source of vitamin A," he said. "We feel you can't depend on the proper conversion of carotene to vitamin A because other things, such as a phosphorus deficiency, can inhibit this conversion. We have found it pays to feed pretty heavy doses of vitamin A. It increases the animal's resistance to infection. A few weeks before a cow is due to calve, we feed as high as 50,000 units."

Speaking of range feeding, Dr. Burkitt said that our range minerals didn't appear to have enough phosphorus,

which is one of the most important elements to get cows feeding and breeding. He expressed the opinion that the old 2:1 ratio for calcium and phosphorus should be discarded for a 1:1 ratio. If your ration is high in calcium and low in phosphorus you can't get enough phosphorus into your animal.

Commenting on this phosphorus question, Dr. L. W. McElroy, head of the Animal Science Dept., University of Alberta, said that he "couldn't agree more" — that our Feeding Stuffs Act is archaic and belongs back in the horse and buggy days.

Later, delegates heard Eion Chisholm, manager of Western Feedlots Ltd., Calgary, give the customer's view of feeds and feeding. In his opinion, feed salesmen place too much emphasis on protein content and price. They are using protein content as a "crutch to lean on." New cattle in a feedlot need a quick source of energy on arrival.

"We find that cows won't touch starting pellets for 3 or 4 days," he said. "A pellet isn't any good unless it is in an animal's stomach. You'll have to find a palatable, readily acceptable starting feed that will get the cows going right away."—C.V.F. V

Starting Cattle on Feed

PUT CATTLE ON FEED gradually. This is the main rule of getting cattle started on feed, according to R. Hironaka, animal nutritionist at the Canada Agriculture Research Station, Lethbridge, Alta.

Cattle being brought into the feedlot usually are changed from a high roughage ration to a high grain ration and this change must be made carefully. Sudden changes in the ration or the amount of feed will cause digestive disturbances that may result in death. In any severe case a veterinarian should be consulted regarding treatment.

Although changes in feed should be made gradually, it is still desirable to get cattle onto full feed as quickly as possible. Lethbridge Research Station cattle starter No. 1 was designed to be mixed with a regular fattening ration and have the cattle safely on full feed in

18 days. An experienced feeder can reduce this time considerably. The starter ration contains antibiotics, vitamin A, and minerals to assist the cattle in overcoming the stress of environmental change.

Starter ration No. 1 is as follows:

Starter ration	Lb.
Alfalfa meal	401
Dried molasses beet pulp	500
Oats	500
Barley	500
Molasses	30
Phosphate supplement	50
Mineral supplement	10
Antibiotic supplement	7
Vitamin A-10	2

A safe feeding schedule is: Free choice hay for 2 days, free choice starter ration for the next 2 days, 75:25 starter: fattening ration for 4 days, 50:50 starter ration: fattening

ration for 5 days, 25:75 starter ration: fattening ration for 5 days. Now you may continue safely with a full feed fattening ration.

Cattle being placed in a feedlot require other special attention. They are under considerable stress from shipment, confinement in close quarters, unfamiliar surroundings, and change in feed and water. Calves are under added stress because they probably have just been weaned.

There are several ways a feedlot operator can minimize stress. When cattle arrive at the feedlot they should not be handled unnecessarily. Dry bedding and plenty of clean water should be provided immediately. Operations, such as vaccinating and dehorning, should be delayed until the cattle have become accustomed to their new surroundings. The previous diet of these cattle often has been deficient in vitamin A and minerals and consequently supplementation is required to correct this deficiency. V

Herd Health Contracts

CONTRACTS between farmer and veterinarian are becoming more common, according to Dr. John McGowan, director of the Manitoba Veterinary Services Branch. "Specialized livestock producers cannot afford to use a veterinarian as a fireman who is called to the scene only in times of emergency," Dr. McGowan says. "Once disease becomes established in a large herd, the owner can be literally bankrupted before the situation is checked. Disease prevention is the only safe alternative."

In herd health programs, such as those currently popular in the American corn belt and becoming established in Alberta and Ontario, veterinarians agree to make regular examinations of the herd and treat the animals before diseases occur. The number of visits per year, the degree of treatment and the costs are subject to previous agreement. For example, a herd health program for a swine herd may involve the following: injection of sows with antibiotics before they farrow, treating newly born pigs, iron injections,

castration, erysipelas, vibronic dysentery, gut edema and salmonella control, treatment of sick animals and autopsies where the cause of death is unknown, and a regular worming program.

Producers under such a scheme receive regular reports on the condition of their animals and the treatments given. The veterinarian may also provide details on sick animals indicating what is wrong, what was done, and what procedures the producers should follow to nurse them back to health.

Veterinarians should be able to advise the farmer on sanitary practices (Please turn to page 28)

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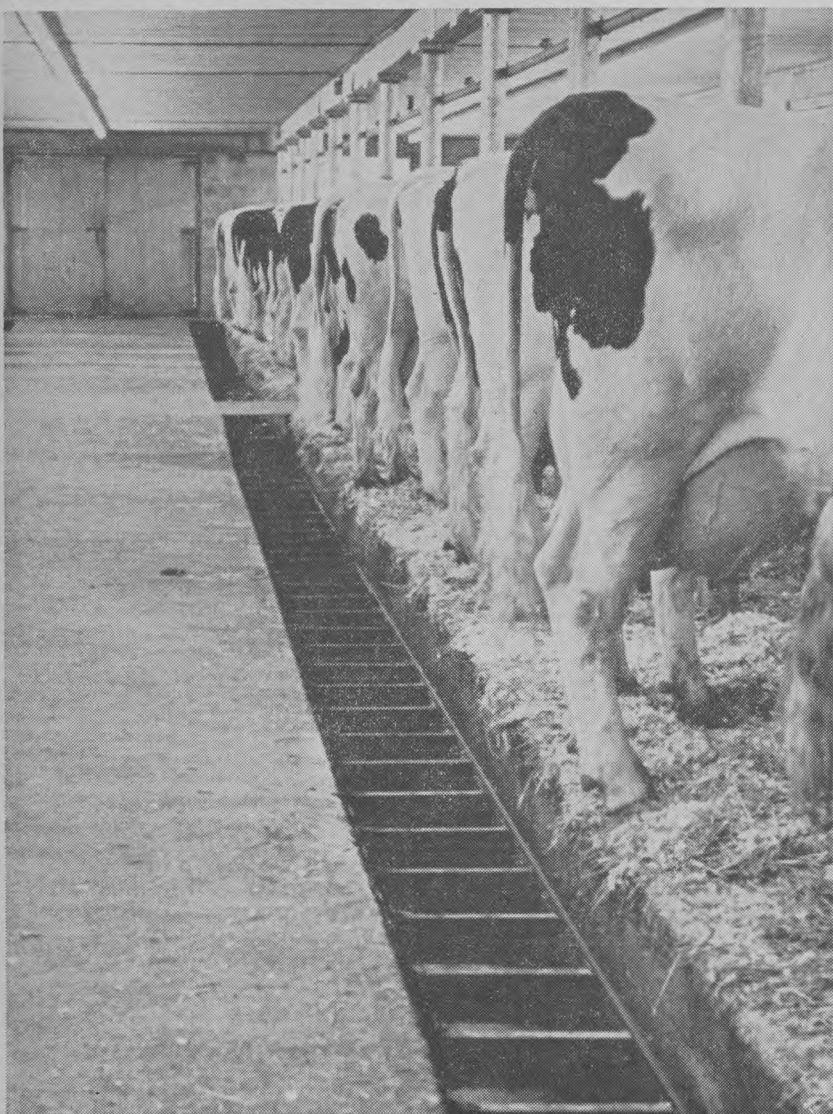
Con.

Size of farm

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CG



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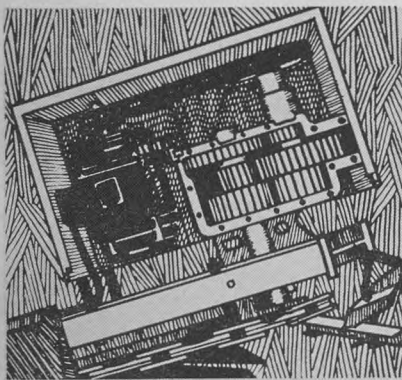
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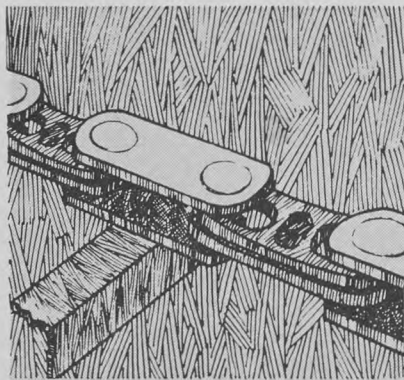
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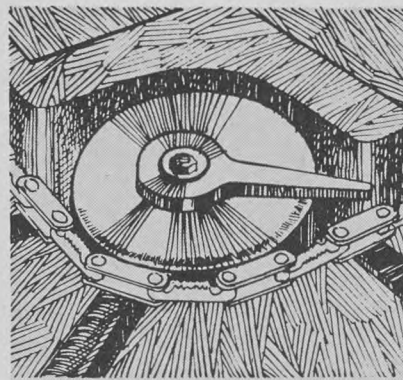
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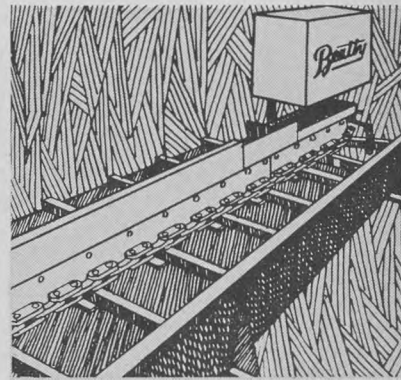
Powerful drive unit has gears of high strength steel for maximum durability. Anti-friction bearings cut down wear and noise. Oil-bath drive unit assures long trouble-free operation. It's completely encased for extra weather protection.



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Therapeutic Activity – Cyanamid of Canada Limited guarantees that AUREOMYCIN will perform as claimed when used in accordance with directions for use and with the accepted claims and levels printed on the reverse side of this certificate.

Safety – AUREOMYCIN, when used in accordance with said directions for use and at the accepted levels, is safe for animals and poultry.

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Continuous activity – Organisms susceptible to AUREOMYCIN do not become resistant after long, continued use of AUREOMYCIN.

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antee. Today, thousands of Canadian farmers operate on a sounder, more economical base because AUREOMYCIN has helped them raise healthier livestock and poultry at less cost. You can find out more about how AUREOMYCIN can help you and how this new guarantee protects you by contacting your local feed dealer.



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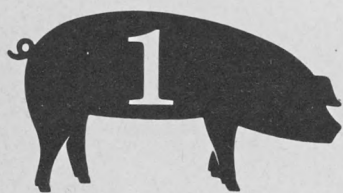


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Men who are successful in producing pork at less cost and more return *make it a regular practice to get "profits" from the beginning.*

How is it done? Not by "luck" or chance. It's done by *planning*. By planning—and following through—on an organized step-by-step co-ordinated plan to eliminate *disease*—biggest risk to hog income. And here's the plan to follow! Cyanamid's all-new HOG HEALTH PROFIT-MAKER PLAN—featuring the extraordinary new pig feed additive, AUREO S·P-250!



DURING BREEDING, ON FARROWING: Make sure your sows, gilts (and boars) for breeding are disease-free. Put sows on a high-quality feed which includes AUREO S·P-250 one week before and two weeks after breeding. Many successful hog breeders are feeding the sow AUREO S·P-250 from 6 to 2 weeks prior to farrowing to minimize stress, assure bigger, healthier piglets and bigger profits. At 6 weeks vaccinate with DUOVAX® Erysipelas Bacterin, to protect against costly losses from erysipelas. Protect your piglets from scours or pneumonia with PIGDOSER.® Safeguard them against anemia with PIGDEX.®



UP TO 87% FASTER DAILY GAINS WITH NEW AUREO S·P-250: During creep-feeding and pre-weaning periods and when you start weaning, AUREO S·P-250—the phenomenal new pig feed additive from Cyanamid—has the ability to promote growth, improve feed efficiency, even in the presence of atrophic rhinitis. And with new AUREO S·P-250, an amazingly high degree of control of scours is now possible! Up to 87% faster daily gains, on 15% less feed per lb. gain—and 16 extra lbs. per pig at 9 weeks—this you can expect with AUREO S·P-250!



FROM 75 LBS. TO MARKET—AUREOMYCIN®: Ensure top returns from 75 lbs. to market—include AUREOMYCIN in your pig feeds. It will help your pigs use their feeds efficiently, to put on low-cost gains—at a time when pigs eat most and feeding costs are highest. Feeding costs, during the finishing period, can spell the difference between good or poor dollar returns at market time, as you know.

In farm tests, pigs fed Guaranteed AUREOMYCIN gained 8% faster and used 3% less feed per lb. gain during the period 75 lbs. to market. And these are the kind of results that you, too, can expect!

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tices, nutrition and breeding, as well as actual disease prevention.

A good place to start a herd health program is with swine herds. Disease losses in swine tend to be higher and more widespread than in cattle, Dr. McGowan says. "If

swine diseases are kept under control in a herd, the producer's profits will increase at least 20 per cent." At the present time there are three herds all in the Glenboro area under a definite program.

In the American corn belt where

such programs are well established, the average cost to the producer is about 65 cents per cwt.

Each individual producer should first contact his veterinarian and discuss herd health informally. No two contracts will be identical, since each producer's situation is different than others and there are differences in the types of services desired.

Dr. McGowan says that herd health programs represent an investment by producers, and a change in past habits. Any efficient producer in industry relies on consultants to maintain acceptability of his product and there is no reason why efficient livestock producers cannot also arrange for consulting services. "Returns on the investment are considerable," Dr. McGowan says. V

Symptoms are staggering, blindness, tendency to bunt, paralysis, and finally convulsions. Most affected animals die within 48 hours but some can last up to a week.

The most recent case involved a cattle breeder who lost 4 head out of his herd of 25 cattle. In this incident the animals were watered once every 24 hours after having become accustomed to free access to water at all times. Like many livestock diseases cattle polio seems to be triggered by the stress of change in management routine. V



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Cattle Polio

POLIO OF CATTLE has been reported in Manitoba, according to Dr. A. A. Van Dreumel, pathologist with the Manitoba Provincial Veterinary Services Branch.

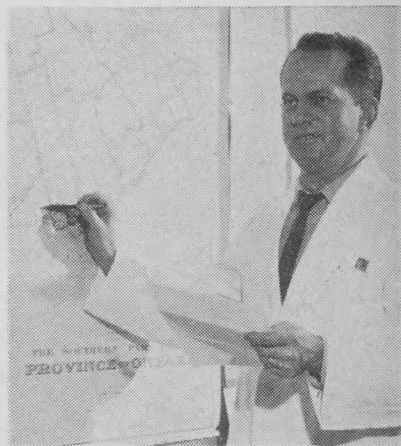
"Polio" is more likely in confined cattle under 2 years old. It is usually associated with sudden changes in management. Little is known about its progress within the animal but eventually the brain is damaged. It is not transmissible but only one in nine affected animals have a chance of survival.

Dairying

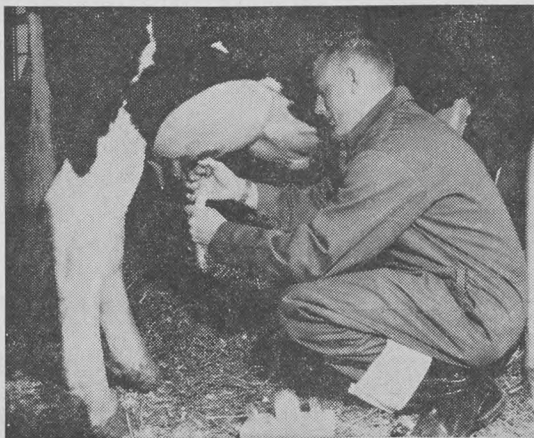
Mastitis Control Program Launched

WITH RECENT ADVANCES in sanitation, treatment and milking management, dairy farmers who are prepared to make an all-out assault on mastitis in their herds can now control the disease effectively. As a result, a program has been made available to Ontario farmers to enable them to do this.

It is administered by the Veterinary Services Branch of the provincial department of agriculture. Application forms are available from county officers of ODA. Enrolment fee is \$2.25 per cow for a 6-month period. V



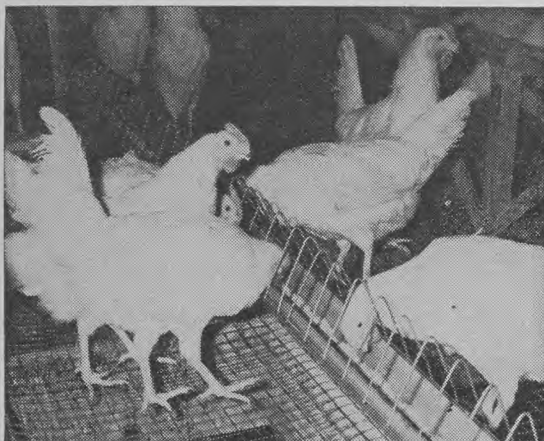
[O.D.A. photos]



TOP: Dr. K. A. McEwan points to one of the five regional veterinary laboratories

LEFT: Mastitis control fieldman takes a milk sample for analysis

Caged Layers Need Precise Feeding



[Guide photos

Birds which have access to litter enjoy "a storehouse of nutrition"; some houses combine slats, or wire, with litter while others have litter over the entire area

THE EGG PRODUCTION of any hen is affected by her heredity, and by her environment; you can't change one factor without creating a chain reaction which necessitates further changes. This was the conclusion of Dr. E. P. Singsen, head of the Poultry Science Department at the University of Connecticut, who addressed the Ontario Hatcheries convention.

As changes in genetic selection are made, so nutrient requirements

change; this will have to be closely watched by the poultry industry as millions, not just thousands, of the same strain find their way into laying houses.

Nutritional needs also change with the season and the age of the birds; some feed companies routinely recommend adjustments.

What effect will changes in housing and environment have on the laying flock? With the advent of environmental control, the swing is

to caged layer operations. Life for the caged layer is one of greater stress, crowding, boredom, less physical activity and less opportunity to adapt to extreme temperature changes. The most significant difference, however, between the floor housed and the caged layer could be that the caged bird does not have access to litter.

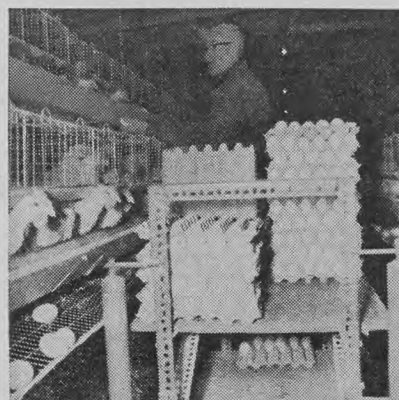
"Litter," says Singsen, "is a tremendous storehouse of nutrition; there are more vitamins in the birds' droppings than in the feed; the droppings contain substantial pro-

portions of vitamin B12, perhaps 50 times the amount contained in the feed; there is more riboflavin in the litter than in the feed store." The caged layer has to rely exclusively for its nutritional needs on the feed it is provided with; it has no access to the bonus by-products in poultry litter. To compensate for the litter, caged layer rations should have a built-in safety margin. "There is no reason," says Singsen, "why the floor-housed birds should not pick up some additional protein and vitamins from the litter."—P.L. ✓

More Producer Boards

AN EXPANSION of Ontario's Producer Marketing Board program is in the offing, according to Ray Hergott, secretary-manager of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture. Mr. Hergott notes that in recent months Ontario farmers have endorsed a major hike in the checkoff on wheat, approved the apple promotion plan, and backed the egg marketing plan. He says this proves farmers have confidence in marketing boards, and predicts that more and more products will be marketed by this system.

Broilers may be next. He says that both growers and processors are sitting down together in an effort to work out satisfactory broiler marketing plans. ✓



Changes in genetic selection, housing and environment control all require changes in the composition of feeds. The feed industry has adapted to the extensive changes of poultry nutrition in the past 20 years

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Tobacco in Maritimes

TOBACCO GROWERS in the Maritimes have successfully harvested another crop, without the acreage restrictions which have been tightening in Ontario. Nova Scotia's



[Guide photo]
Mechanical tying of tobacco, for kiln drying, on Prince Edward Island

acreage is now some 200 acres while the P.E.I. crop has grown to 700 acres. Marcel Moyaert was formerly a share grower in the Delhi district. "Land there," says Moyaert, "was too expensive for me to start; P.E.I. is home for me now."

After 4 years in the Maritimes, Moyaert now grows 40 acres of tobacco, and regards the potential for the province as "unlimited." The lure of cheaper land, with the desired combination of elevation, sandy soils and windbreaks, encourages more growers each year. The season gets off to a slower start but the later arrival of killing frosts compensates for this.—P.L. ✓

Boost Seed Yields

IF YOU GROW Russian wild rye-grass for seed try removing the aftermath (forage left after seed harvest) by grazing. According to research conducted by the Canada Department of Agriculture Experimental Farm, Swift Current, Sask., you will get higher seed yields the next year plus good fall gains on your cattle.

The research indicated increased seed yields after late summer and fall grazing. The sooner grazing commenced after harvest, the greater the increase in subsequent seed yields, up to three times that of ungrazed grass.

It was found that grazed plants had fewer frost-damaged growing points which explained the higher seed yields.

Russian wild rye retains its form and most of its protein and other nutrients for several months after growth ceases, resulting in good livestock gains late in the year, when the feed value of most other grasses is low. ✓

TCA in Oats and Barley

THE HERBICIDE, TCA, can now be used by farmers to control green foxtail in oats and barley.

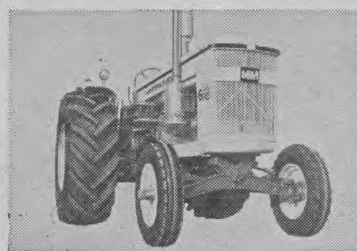
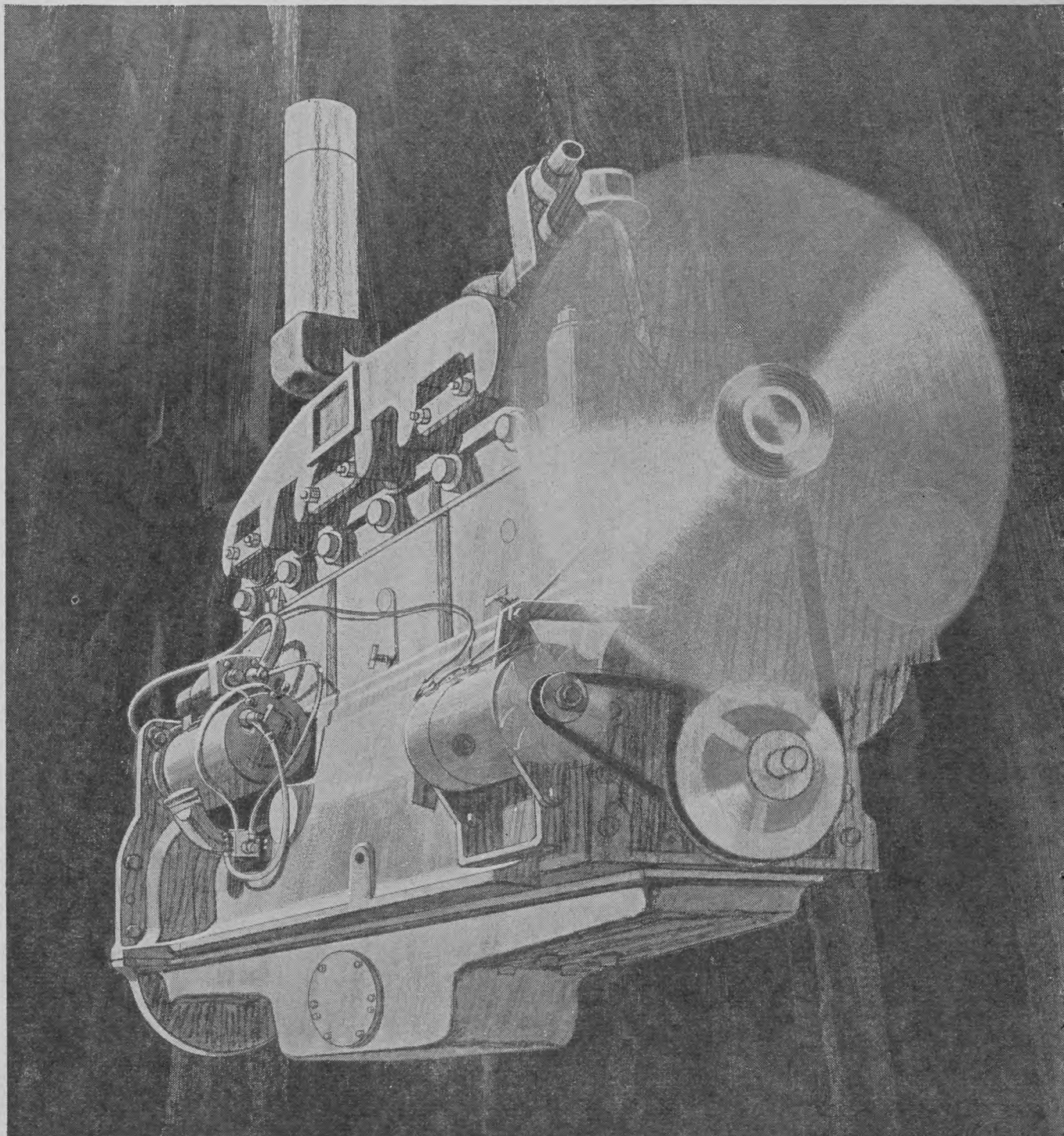
The western section of the National Weed Committee cleared the use of TCA on these crops during its 1964 annual meeting in Winnipeg. Manitoba farmers had tried TCA on oats and barley during the past two seasons with generally good results. Full recommendation had not been given until further research was done on crop damage in light soil areas.

The National Weed Committee recommendation is 2 to 3 lb. of TCA per acre when the green foxtail is in the one- to three-leaf stage and the barley and oats in the two- to four-leaf stage. The lower rate is for light soils. In barley it is important to apply 8 to 10 gallons of water per acre with the chemical. Mixtures of TCA and MCPA amine are also recommended now. The MCPA

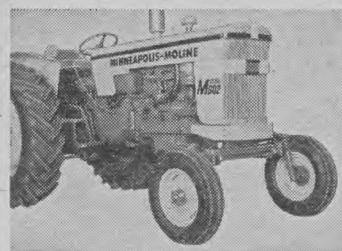
amine should be applied at the rate of 6 to 8 oz. per acre.

Barley is susceptible to damage and often appears injured shortly after application. If the TCA has been applied properly the crop will recover with no loss of yield.

Seedling green foxtail plants will be destroyed by the TCA, more advanced plants will be suppressed and will not set seed. ✓



Giant G-705 Standard
(also 4-wheel drive)



Mighty M-6 (four row crop and
standard front ends)



Adaptable U-302
(mounts many implements)



Versatile Jet Star 3
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Dries Grain at Home

AT THE RYAN FARM at Rosser, Man., wet weather at harvest time presents less of a problem than it does on many farms. The reason is that a grain drying system is in operation there.

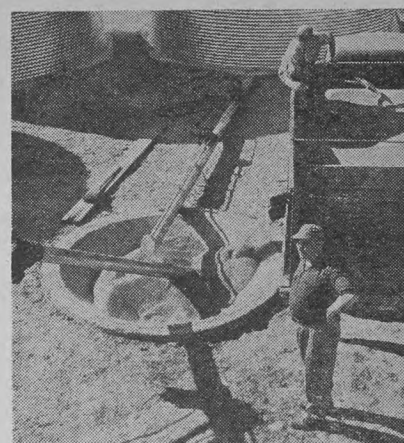
There were several reasons why this grain drying system was developed. One was that this family had seen many good crops reduced in grade because of poor weather at harvest time. It was reasoned that a combine could start earlier in the morning and continue later at night

if a dryer was available to handle the damp grain. This would mean longer hours of harvesting, and might even mean that one less combine would be necessary to complete the harvest.

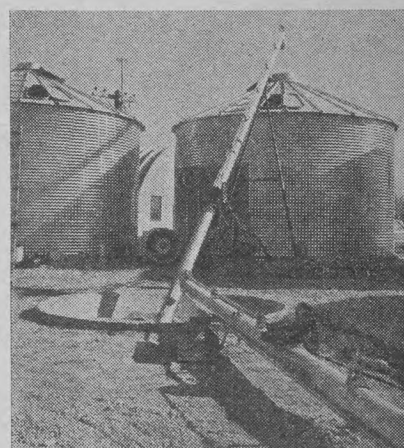
The system was carefully designed. Six round steel 3,500-bushel granaries set on concrete slabs were located in a semi-circle around a concrete pit into which grain could be dumped from the trucks. Two of these granaries were equipped with drying facilities which included a

7.5 horsepower electric motor operating a 10,000 c.f.m. fan. Heat was provided by a 20 kw. electric heater unit. The heat is ducted into the two drying granaries.

Once grain is dumped into the central pit, it can be augered into either of the drying bins and dried and then moved back to a storage granary without using a shovel. Grain moves from the pit to any granary by simply moving slightly the overhead auger which operates in a semi-circle. The bottom auger can move the grain back from the granaries to the pit where it can be loaded onto a truck or moved to



Centrally located pit is convenient spot to load or unload the trucks



G. O. Shaw photos

Grain is augered from pit to dryer, then back to pit and on to granary

another granary if necessary. All the controls for this electric system are located on a handy panel board.—G. O. Shaw



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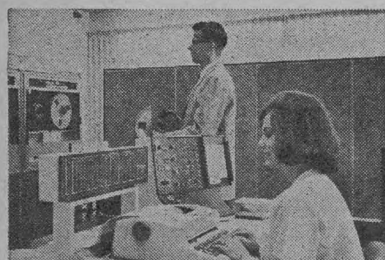
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The Big MM is a different kind of engine—a high-torque, long-life engine. The figures prove it. We know what our engines will do—and why.

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IBM 1410 computer proves more hours of power for Big MM engines.

CHARTS TELL THE STORY

Look at Chart A. You will see that the Big MM engine doesn't have to spin around as fast as other engines do, to develop the same amount of horsepower. The Big MM engine develops 101 horsepower when turning over only 1600 times a minute—but other engines have to race around as much as 2400 times per minute to provide similar horsepower.

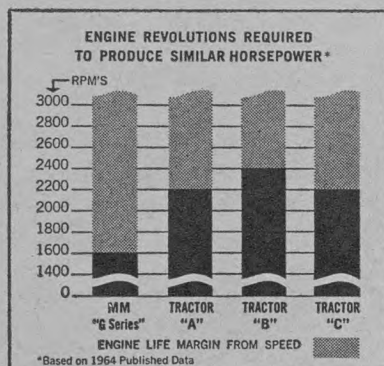


CHART A—The "long-life" engine in the Big MM "G" Series delivers similar horsepower with fewer engine revolutions than other tractors in its class*.

LESS TURNS, LESS WEAR, LONGER LIFE

It's just plain horse sense, of course, that the less times an engine has to turn over in a minute (or an hour, or a year) the less wear there will be. And the less wear on the engine, the longer that engine can function.

NOR RACE HORSE ENGINES FOR US

The "race horse" type of engine develops power by spinning around very fast—and wears itself out doing it. But the Big MM engine (which does just as much work) develops power by running more slowly, with more power each time it turns over.

MORE HOURS OF POWER

Look at Chart B. See how many more hours of power you get with a Big MM. For every 100 million turns of the Big MM engine, you get 1041 hours of work. But other engines give you only 694 to 758 hours of work for the same 100 million engine turns.

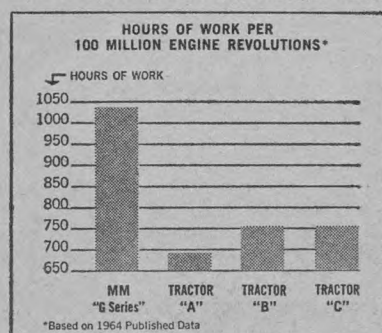


CHART B—The "long-life" engine in the Big MM "G" Series delivers more operating hours of work for every 100 million engine revolutions than other tractors in the same HP class.

MORE YEARS OF WORK

Remember that all engines on the chart do the same amount of work, in an hour or a year. But the Big MM engine lasts longer. You get more hours of power—more years of work—and more work accomplished, for the money you invest.

*See your MM Dealer for manufacturers names and Engine Life Analysis on any tractor you wish.

MORE HOURS OF POWER... MORE YEARS OF WORK

MM

World's Finest Tractors





We
started
with
21 hp

now it's an
even-firing V-4, and 43% more powerful

You're looking at the same basic engine. But the even-firing 30-hp VH4D, shown at right, reflects 10 years of continuous research and development.

Except for the pre-cleaner and manifold, all improvements are internal — and in performance. The VH4D delivers 9 more hp and 200 in./lbs more load-lugging power. New heat-resistant alloys make valves last up to 5 times longer. It has a rotating screen — no drum or stack screen — and an automatic high-temperature shut-off switch. And you can order it with either 6- or 12-volt electric starter.

Here's the latest. You can now have it equipped with a new Wisconsin 12-volt, 24-amp flywheel alternator for use in extremely dirty and dusty applications. It has no moving parts, brackets, belt drives, gears, or bearings to go wrong. And as of January 1, 1965 — a one-year warranty on all new Wisconsin Engines.

So go modern — go air-cooled with Wisconsin. Send for Bulletin S-324.

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Low-Cost Manure Handling System

NEED a manure handling system? Try a grain auger, a tank wagon and deep gutters in the hog barn. Bill Bell of Deloraine, Man., has found this to be an efficient, low-cost system for handling manure from a 250-hog feeding and farrowing enterprise.

Bill's system starts with the deep gutters. He has one gutter for each row of pens in the feeding barn, a converted horse barn. His latest gutter serves two rows of farrowing pens in a new farrowing barn. This gutter is 16 inches wide, 16 inches deep and rises 2 inches in the length of the barn. The deep end of each gutter is just inside a doorway. Bill simply pokes the bottom of the auger into the gutter through the door and parks the open-topped tank under the delivery end of the auger. All three gutters could be led to a central storage pit. However, Bill does not think he will need to build this as the gutters will hold about 5 days' manure.

The pens are cleaned by scraping the manure into the gutters. Bill uses no bedding so there is no straw to



Manure flows down gutter to auger

plug the auger. He does not use water to clean the pens but finds that water must be run through the gutters to move the settled solids.

I asked Bill if he expected to install a more specialized system when the new barn was filled with stock. He did not think so. "I find the auger satisfactory for the job, it is available for other work and will not be expensive to replace," he explained.—R.F.

How Much Power Needed?

THE ARRIVAL of 80- to 90-horsepower tractors has resulted in considerable interest in flexible frame cultivators according to H. P. Harrison, director, Agricultural Machinery Administration, Regina. However, duplex and triplex cultivators are more expensive than the rigid or single frame type, Mr. Harrison said.

"An 18-foot triplex costs around \$110 per foot while a similar width of rigid frame cultivator costs about

half that amount," he said. Wider triplex are cheaper, by about \$30 per foot.

The Agricultural Machinery Administration has received numerous queries about the draft per foot of width for a triplex cultivator as compared to the rigid frame cultivator. "There should be no difference on level or even rolling land. Differences will occur when some sweeps of the rigid frame penetrate fairly deep in order to avoid any misses. Even here, a slightly higher draft for the rigid frame is permissible because of the difference in purchase price," said Mr. Harrison. There is a tendency for the wing section of flexible cultivators to come out of the ground, he said. This would reduce the average depth of cultivation. "As a result of this and because draft is so sensitive to a small change in depth, a 20-foot triplex seems to pull as easily as a 16-foot rigid frame cultivator."

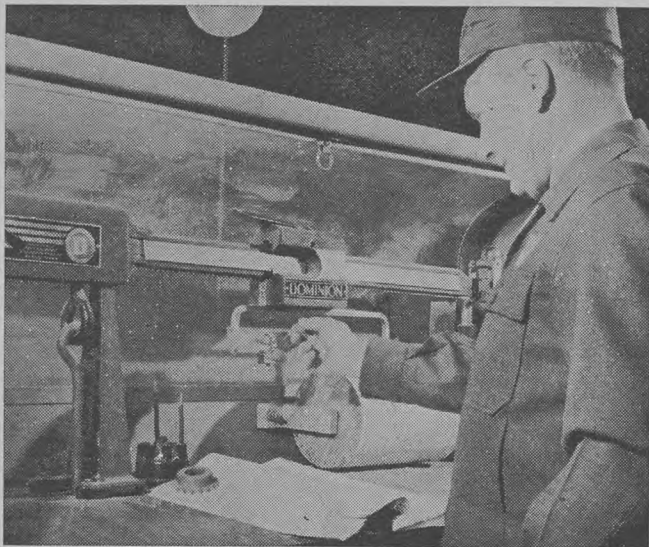
Space Buildings to Control Fire

HOW FAR APART should buildings be spaced to prevent the spread of fire by heat radiation? The U.S. Department of Agriculture and the National Fire Protection Association recommend that major farm buildings be located about 150 feet apart. But Prof. E. B. Moysey of the University of Saskatchewan says this is rather impractical in many farm situations. Little scientific investigation has been done on this matter, but Prof. Moysey is now carrying out research to find better answers. He plans to devise tables that show proper spacing for various conditions.

His studies indicate farm buildings can be spaced more closely than was previously recommended. Depending on conditions, it is safe for buildings 10 feet high and 14 feet long to be spaced 30 to 40 feet apart. Similarly, buildings 30 to 60 feet can be safely located 100 to 135 feet apart.

Prof. Moysey says the temperature inside a burning building is about 1,850 degrees Fahrenheit, and the temperature required to ignite most construction materials is between 400 to 650 degrees. Whether this heat intensity is reached in nearby buildings depends on a number of factors, including distance from the burning structure, the size of the burning structure, the amount and kind of combustible material it contains, the fire resistance of its walls, wind velocity, and the material used on the outside walls of the nearby buildings.

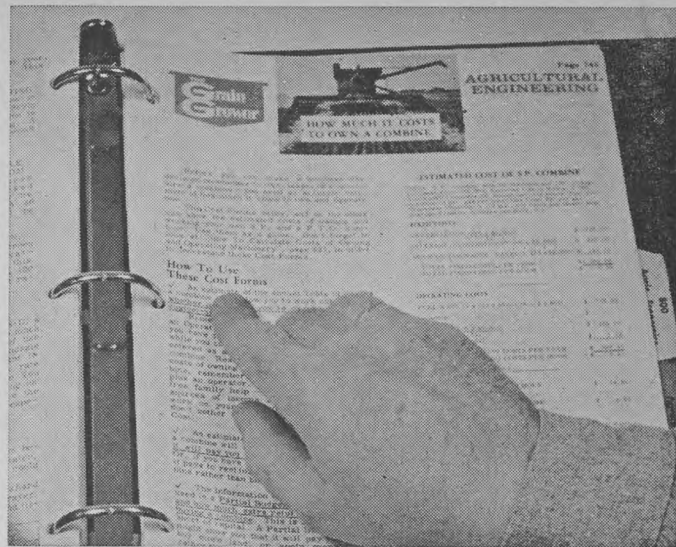
Materials for outside wall construction are being tested at the University of Saskatchewan to determine which have the greatest resistance to fire. Prof. Moysey says, for example, it would be valuable to know whether cladding a structure with sheet metal reduces the chances of ignition by radiation and makes possible closer spacing.



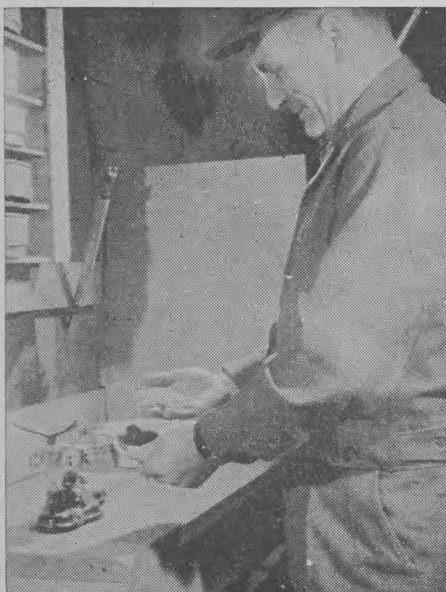
A good agent checks his scales at least twice a month by comparing the same load on the front scale and in the hopper scale. In addition, all scales are checked once a year by the government and his Travelling Superintendent.



A lot of paperwork and careful figuring is needed nowadays when agents make out your cash and storage tickets and fill in their daily reports. Sometimes this means a good agent will have to work nights in order to catch up on his bookwork—and still provide fast, accurate service during the day.



U.G.G. insists that agents have a complete file of recommended chemical, seed, feed and fertilizer recommendations so they can help farmers use the products they sell. Also, all agents have U.G.G.'s own "Grain Grower" binder; it's full of practical farm facts about crops, farm engineering and beef and hog management.*



Before a dockage test is taken, a good agent will make sure he has a sample that truly represents your load. Accurate weighing is possible with this "four-in-one" scale.



Grading borderline cases is difficult. But a good agent—who knows what he has in his bins and who really knows his grades—can do an accurate job. Early in-service training courses help agents judge difficult grades.



The agent who handles a full line of seed, fertilizer, feed, weedkillers, etc., can be an asset to your farm business—especially if he can also supply you with scientific recommendations that will do the best job for you.

What really counts when you pick an Agent?

You can get to know an agent by talking with him. But, when it comes right down to it, you can't judge how good he is at his job until you see what happens when you haul a load of grain onto his platform.

A good agent may not be much good at talking. But just watch him work! See if he looks after your interests! You get to *know* that a good agent's judgment is absolutely fair and accurate.

Here is what U.G.G. looks for when promoting a helper or hiring a new man to manage an elevator:

1. He must be absolutely honest.
2. He must be a hard worker.
3. He must know his business thoroughly . . . and be capable of keeping up-to-date on fertilizer, seed varieties and everything else for which recommendations change. (Of course he will be helped by U.G.G.'s special training program for agents).

Likely you agree that these are the qualities that *really* count when you pick an agent to weigh and grade and buy your grain.



The Farmers' Company

*Any U.G.G. agent can show you his "Grain Grower" binder. If you want a subscription on your own farm, he can arrange that too. Or write direct to United Grain Growers Limited, Farm Information Department, Box 6600, Winnipeg, Manitoba. For \$4.00 you get a sturdy binder, a 1965 subscription, plus all the permanent pages from 1963 and 1964 with a simple filing system that makes each subject easy to find.

Early Planting Gives More Tomatoes

A COMBINATION of early planting and protection with hot tents produced high yields of ripe tomatoes at the Lacombe Experimental Farm in 1964. Horticulturist Harvey Allen says the earlier field planting date probably caused the higher yield compared to previous trials.

Plants produced an average of 6.2 ripe fruits of marketable size

with the first fruit harvested on August 13 compared with the three ripe fruits per plant harvested from the check plot on August 18. Mr. Allen used the Manitoba variety, a normally late but high yielding variety under Lacombe conditions. Because of its lateness, Mr. Allen says the high fruit yield obtained from this test was even more significant.

Seed was sown in the greenhouse March 26. Plants were pricked out into peat pots and grown in these in the greenhouse with a 7-day hardening off period in cold frames prior to field planting on May 15. As soon as plants were put out in the field they were protected with 10½ x 12 x 9-inch hot tents with a V-shaped notch cut in the top for ventilation. Tents were torn away in early June when the plants had reached the top of them.

The check plants were handled in the normal way with seeding on

April 15 and field planting on June 8 without protection.

According to Mr. Allen there were no severe frosts after May 1 to test the effectiveness of the tents but frosts of 3 degrees did occur with no plant damage. V

Damping-Off

THE DISEASE known as damping-off can kill seedlings even before the shoots break the soil surface. This is called pre-emergence damping-off, and it can look very much like poor germination of the seed. For 3 weeks or so after vegetable seedlings appear above the soil they are likely to suffer the more familiar type of damping-off. Stems wither and discolor at the soil line and the seedlings keel over and die.

The best method of control, advises J. R. Bradbury of the CDA Vineland Research Station, is to sterilize the soil and flats or pots. Sterilizing by steaming is very effective. So are such chemicals as methyl bromide or formaldehyde. Sterilized soil must be kept away from unsterilized or infested soil, flats, or pots because the disease will develop rapidly if the soil is re-infested. Some chemicals are useful as emergency treatments on growing seedlings. To protect both the user and his seedlings, manufacturer's directions should be very carefully followed.

If plants are not seeded too thickly, are watered only when necessary, and are grown in well-ventilated locations, there will be less likelihood of damping-off disease.

For methods of soil sterilization, write for a copy of Ontario Dept. of Agriculture Bulletin 485, "Growing Vegetable Transplants." It is available from the Ontario Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto. V

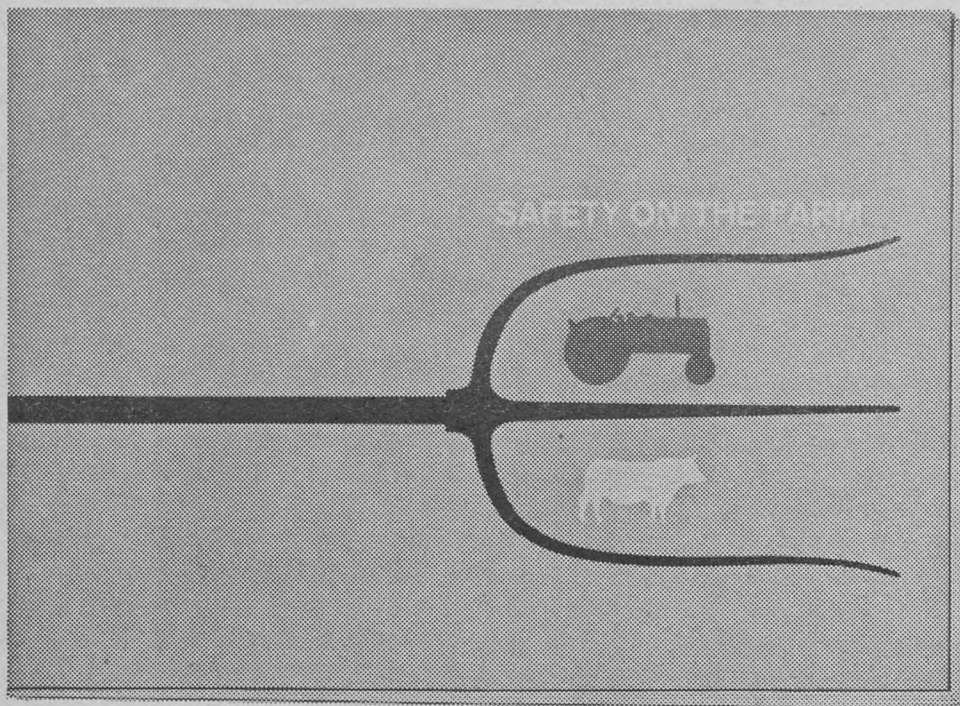
Fruit Growing in Saskatchewan

SASKATCHEWAN FRUIT gardeners will be interested in the revised edition of "Fruit Gardening in Saskatchewan," published by the College of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan. The pamphlet presents information on the cultivation of apples, pears, plums, cherry plum hybrids, cherries, currants, gooseberries, red raspberries, strawberries and Saskatoons. Copies are available from agricultural representatives. V

New Hybrid Carrot

A NEW HYBRID carrot named Hybrid Gold has been developed at the Wisconsin agricultural experiment station. The new carrot will be released in January 1966 after performance tests under western U.S. conditions. While commercial carrots tend to be rough and slightly green at the top, Hybrid Gold is uniform in shape, size, color and smoothness according to W. H. Gabelman, University of Wisconsin vegetable breeder, who developed the new hybrid. V

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COVER WINDOW PANES WITH WET NEWSPAPER WHEN PAINTING



Masking Windows

When you are painting window frames the clean-up job can be made easier if you mask the glass. Cut a piece of newspaper to the exact size and wet it. It will stick to the glass. —J.J.W., Alta. ✓

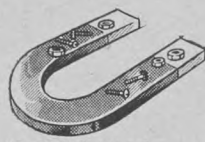
Post Protector

Slip a tin can over the end of posts when you are driving them to prevent splitting and breaking. — D.M.G., Ont. ✓



TIN CAN PREVENTS POST FROM SPLITTING

Small Parts Holder



MAGNET HOLDS SMALL NUTS, BOLTS, ETC.

Include a small flat magnet in your kit when you are doing repair jobs. It will keep small parts from rolling away or getting lost in the dust. —J.W., Man. ✓

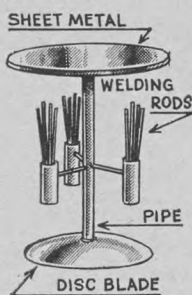
Floor Protector



CAN LID PROTECTS FLOOR WHEN PAINTING FURNITURE

Put a tin can end under furniture legs before painting. The tin will catch the drips and protect the floor. — V.M., Ont. ✓

Welding Table

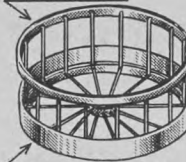


The table should be made to the required height for your comfort. Holders for welding rods and tools can be added by welding them onto the upright. —M.McK., Sask. ✓

A pair of cultivator wheels can be made into a sturdy feeder. Cut the hub out of one wheel, leaving the full length of the spokes on the rim. Bend the spokes at right angles and weld them to the rim of the second wheel. ✓

Feeder

BEND SPOKES



TIN FEEDER MADE FROM OLD CULTIVATOR WHEELS

Healing Substance In Preparation H Shrinks Piles

Exclusive Healing Substance Proven To Shrink Hemorrhoids And Repair Damaged Tissue.

A renowned research institute has found a unique healing substance with the ability to shrink hemorrhoids painlessly. It relieves itching and discomfort in minutes and speeds up healing of the injured, inflamed tissue.

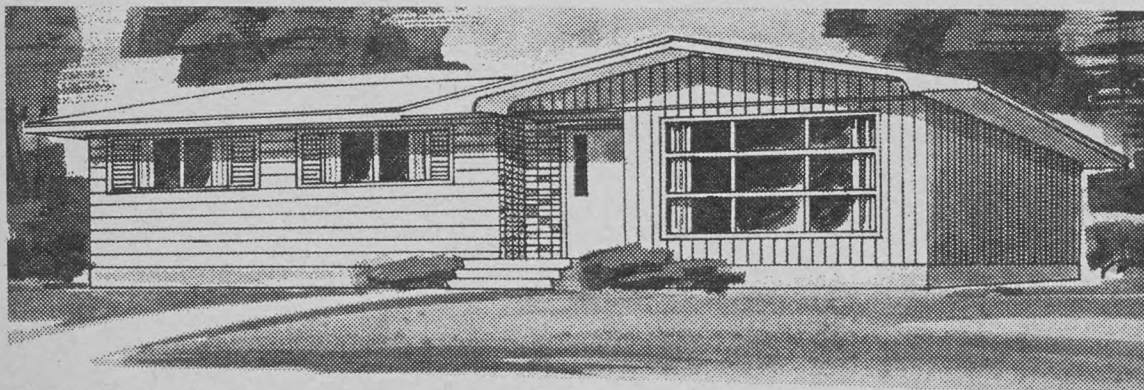
In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most important of all—results were so thorough that this improvement was maintained over a period of many months.

This was accomplished with a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne) which quickly helps heal injured cells and stimulates growth of new tissue.

Now Bio-Dyne is offered in ointment and suppository form called Preparation H. Ask for it at all drug stores—money back guarantee.

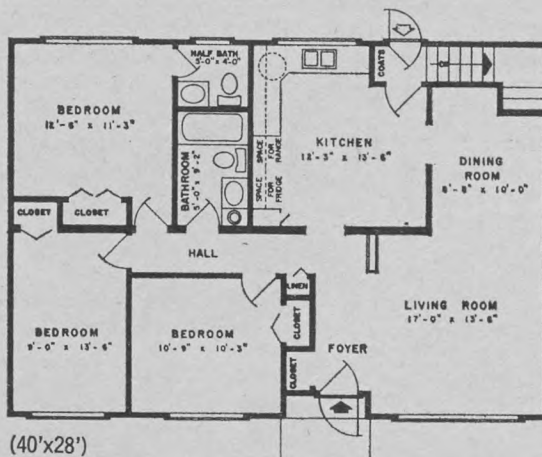
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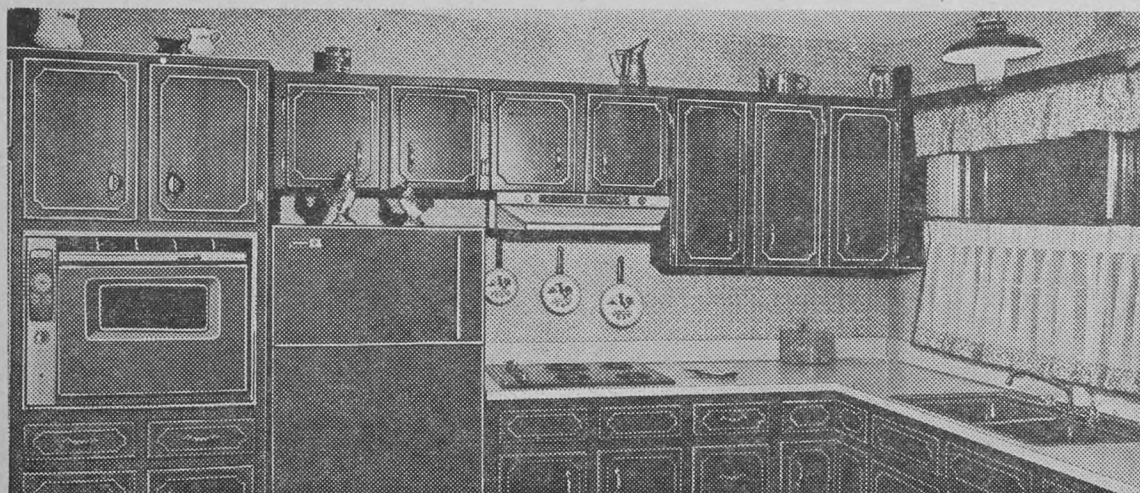
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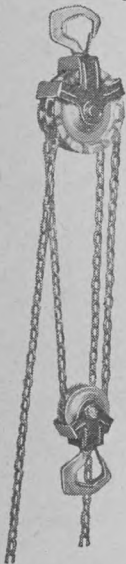
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Non-Surgical Treatments

This New Free Illustrated BOOK tells about the modern, mild, Non-Surgical treatment for Glandular Inflammation and that the treatment is backed by a Lifetime Certificate of Assurance. Many men from all over the country have taken the NON-SURGICAL treatment and have reported it has proven effective.

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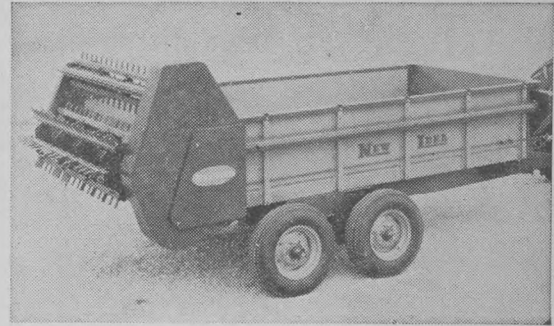
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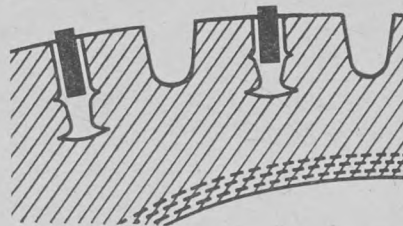
Always make sure your mail is properly addressed, and that you have signed your name and address to your letter or subscription order. An omission will cause delay in filling your order.

This "herd-size" spreader handles manure from 150 head of penned cattle in a load. It shreds and spreads with two counter-rotating beaters. It is designed to mount on a special heavy duty tandem trailer or a 6-ton truck. (New Idea Farm Equip. Co.) (505) ✓

250-Bushel Spreader

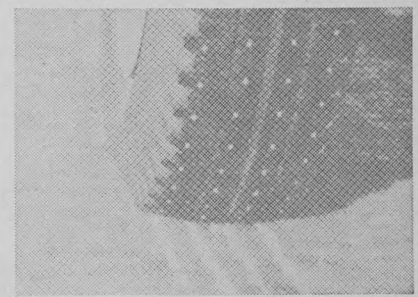


Tire Studs



These tungsten carbide-tipped studs are designed to be inserted into the treads of snow tires to give better braking on ice and hard-packed snow. They are said to have no effect on tire wear nor to make

extra noise on dry roads. They must be inserted by a properly equipped tire shop. (Fagersta Steels Limited) (506) ✓

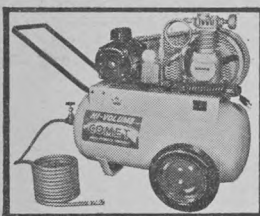


Camper Jacks



These jacks in sets of four are designed to lift a camper from its pick-up truck bed, freeing the truck for short side trips. Legs are designed for plenty of clearance and it is stated that the job may be done in 4 minutes. (Mail Order Manufacturing Co.) (507) ✓

NEW ITEMS FROM SMITH-ROLES!



Comet Hi-Volume Air Compressor: Has that extra stamina to perform 20 different farm operations. Double pumping capacity. 137% pressure-storage. Even with only 10 tires, you need it

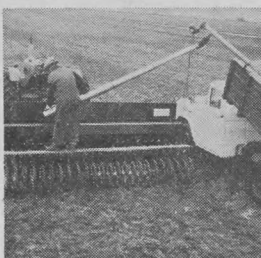
now. You are paying for it already. Why be without a Hi-Volume Compressor when it's so low priced and has so many "labor-saving" and "can't-be-done-any-other-way" uses? It works for you day by day.

Metal Slicer — 8" Bench Grinder. (Cuts a 1" steel shaft in 60 seconds). A must for a welder owner — makes a hacksaw obsolete.



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I'm looking for part time farmer agents to demonstrate Comet Farm Products—over 150 different items. Free Demonstration Training at Saskatoon, Guelph, or by correspondence. No investment. You carry factory stock on your farm.

Automatic Pipe Line Washer



This unit that automatically rinses, washes and sanitizes pipe line milking systems is designed to be set up on the wall where it offers easy visibility to set and start. The wall installation also provides more room for setting up and hanging the milking units for in-place washing. — (Surge) (508) ✓

For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW, Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man. Please quote the key number that is shown at the end of each item.

What about This Beef Futures Market?

THE NEW FUTURES market in live beef cattle at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange got off with a surprising bang a few weeks ago. Ninety-seven contracts were sold the first day — yet when the futures market for pork bellies went into effect 3 years ago, it took a year to get things moving. One man in Ontario was a beef futures buyer. He bought through his broker in London.

Thus, another method of hedging the risks in the cattle business has been introduced to the cattle market. It's a development that has been met with skepticism from packers and stockyards people. It's been set up to provide the Chicago Mercantile Exchange with another product to handle (for it gets paid every time a futures contract is sold). It could be of advantage to feedlot operators who are short of financing and want to cut their risk. They could sell futures at the time they put cattle into the feedlot, thus assuring their bankers that they will be able to sell the cattle at a predetermined price when they are ready for market.

Hedging isn't something new to cattlemen. It has been a common practice among ranchers to sell their calves on a forward contract. As well, some feedlot men get the protection they want by buying feeders every time they sell finished cattle.

It's too soon to say whether or not the present futures market will be successful and whether it will provide a real service to the livestock industry. Backers of the system say it will result in steadier month to month cattle prices (though wider fluctuating daily prices). On the other hand, it has been suggested that it could enable buyers to take care of some of their needs on a long-term basis, thus allowing them to hold back from the cattle market at times when otherwise they might bid vigorously and push the market higher. Certainly, use of the futures market could put another cost into the cattle business — a cost that will have to be paid for out of the cattle.

WHAT IS A FUTURES CONTRACT?

A beef futures contract is really no different than Canada's flax, rye and rapeseed futures contracts. It is an agreement between a seller and buyer on the price of a specified amount and quality of a product at a specified future time of delivery. The contract allows the holder of the product to shift some of the market risk to someone else — the buyer of the contract.

In futures trading, the actual commodity (whether it is flax or beef cattle) is seldom delivered to fulfill a futures contract. Instead, the buyer or seller usually completes the transactions by an offsetting sale or purchase in the futures market.

The trading unit being used for beef futures is 25,000 lb. of steers, liveweight basis. There are two standard contracts, designated as A and B. The A contract specifies delivery of steers grading Choice or better, weighing 1,000 to 1,150 lb., with an estimated yield of 61 per cent. The B contract is for steers grading Choice or better, weighing 1,151 to 1,300 lb. with an estimated yield of 62 per cent.

Initial contracts call for delivery in the months of April, June, August and October.

HOW U.S. CATTLE FEEDERS HEDGE

Cattle feeders can sell a contract for future delivery of cattle either when they buy feeders or later. A market speculator would purchase this contract and agree to take delivery of the cattle (if the seller chose to deliver) during the delivery months.

Here is an example: Say a feeder buys feeder calves in November at \$24 per cwt. He estimates he can bring them to market weight and finish (Choice grade, at least 1,100 lb.) by next October at a total cost of \$22 per cwt.

Assume, that in November 1964, the October 1965 beef futures are selling at \$24 per cwt. Since this would assure a return of about \$2 per cwt., he decides to hedge. By selling the October futures contract, he assures himself of a \$24 price next October. But he also must: (1) deliver the number, weight and quality of cattle specified in the con-

tract (with specified tolerances and substitutions) at \$24 before the contract expires, or (2) buy a contract in the same futures month to offset the original sale — before maturity and at the current market price.

Normally the cash and futures market in the delivery month will be close together. If the cash market for Choice steers in October 1965 turns out to be \$25, the feeder can sell his live cattle at \$25 and realize a gain of \$3 per cwt. on the feeding operation. He must also buy an offsetting futures contract at the current market of \$25—losing \$1 per cwt. on the futures transaction.

Or, he can deliver the live cattle in fulfillment of the futures contract, receiving \$24 per cwt. In either case, he obtains a feeding profit of \$2 per cwt. on the combined operations. In our example, he would have made \$1 more per cwt. without hedging — but he did guarantee himself the \$2 per cwt. return (less costs of the futures transaction).

If the cash market in this example had declined to \$22 per cwt. by October 1965, the cattle feeder could:

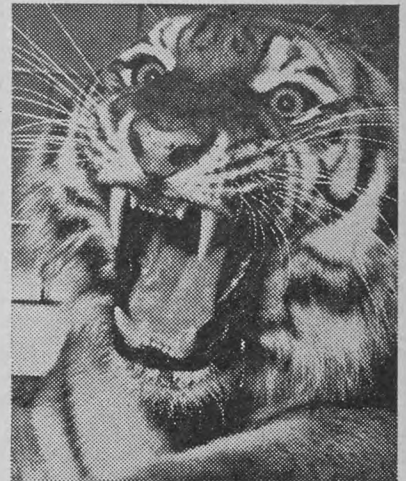
- Deliver the cattle on the contract (at either Chicago or Omaha), receive \$24 per cwt. and realize a net gain of \$2 per cwt.

- Or sell the cattle on the regular market for \$22 and buy an offsetting futures contract at \$22. He would break even on the live market, but he would have a gain of \$2 per cwt. on the futures transaction. In this case, the cattle may be sold at any market. Hedging provided protection against feeding losses and assured a specified price for the cattle on hand several months before they were sold. ✓

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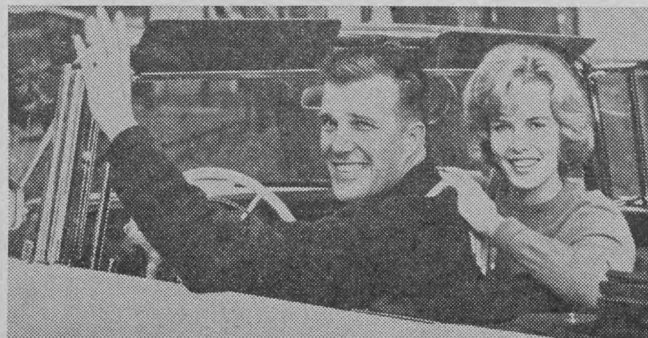
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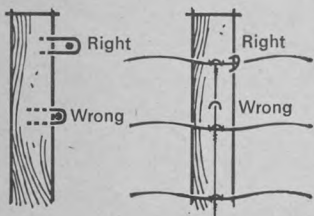
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Let's chat with John Blakely about attaching wire to posts

When it comes to attaching wire to either steel or wooden posts, there are a couple of "don'ts" that are important.

Don't clip or staple your wire so tight it can't move against the line post. Don't clip or staple the vertical stays or the ties on woven fence, or over the barbs on barbed wire, except on Terminal posts. There will be expansion and contraction of the wire due to the heat and cold of summer and winter. There will be times when your machinery may accidentally bump the fence. In either case, if the wire cannot move against the post there is likely to be damage that will reduce the life of your fence.



The clips supplied with T-rail steel posts are designed to hold line wires securely, while providing correct expansion allowance.

On wooden posts, staples can be made more secure by angling them slightly. This will reduce splitting.

Angle the staple against the pull of the wire. Slope them downwards for level ground and over knolls. In hollows where the wire tends to lift, slope the staples upward.

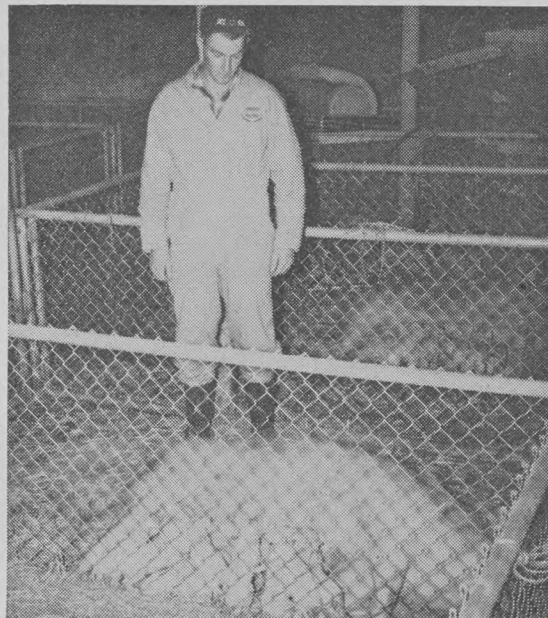
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Management



Allen Stovin and one of the first four litters from his new farrowing enterprise

Grass-Roots Integration

By working together, these three farmers are developing large, specialized hog operations. One produces weaners, the other two feed them

CHARLEY CHRISTENSEN and his son Jens have found that they cannot farrow 800 pigs a year and raise the grain to feed them. Too often they had to do field work when the sows needed attention. This cost them young pigs. When 60 dry sows broke out and raided Mrs. Christensen's garden Charley decided the sows had to go. Now he buys his weaner pigs from other farmers.

His neighbor, Hilton Wallace, does not like farrowing either and never attempted to raise his own pigs. He has always bought the weaners for his 1,000-hog feeding operation. He prefers to use his time for good crop management.

Both men find that buying weaners is a problem. They spend a lot of time traveling to other farms or reading classified ads looking for pigs. Those that they do find are often poor, unthrifty pigs that do not make profitable feeders.

One of their regular suppliers is Allen Stovin who likes looking after sows and who produces good weaners. When the lease ran out on the farm he rented, he decided to specialize in weaners. This meant he needed to run a bigger farrowing operation to make a living from "farming the barn."

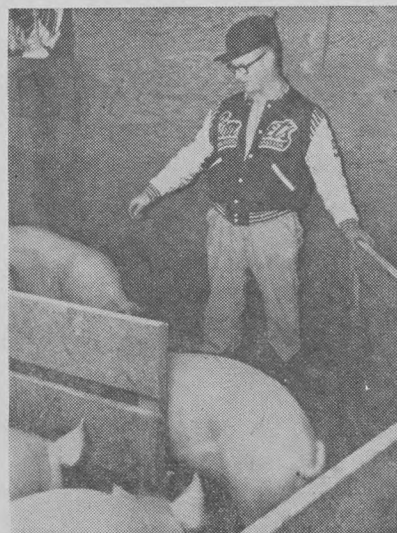
The three men have worked out a plan to solve their problems. Allen has set up a specialized farrowing operation that will supply the other two with top quality weaner pigs of known feeding ability. Charley and Hilton will take all Allen's production so that his specialized operation will be large enough to make a living for him.

Allen rented buildings on a farm near the other two at Goodlands, Man. He rebuilt the barn for farrowing. He installed insulation, heat, farrowing pens and dry sow pens. He will work full time looking after

his sows; feeding them, farrowing them and keeping full records of the breeding and litters. He hopes to get 18 to 20 pigs per sow per year with this management.

Charley and Hilton will buy all of Allen's weaners. They will keep records of the feeding performance of each litter and the carcass grade of each pig. This arrangement offers many advantages. Charley and Hilton will be assured of a supply of weaner pigs to stock their feeder barns. They will get pigs of known quality. The complete records will make it possible for Allen to make accurate selections for fast gaining, top quality hogs. The large herd of sows will provide enough stock to make effective selection possible.

There is no written contract among the three farmers. Each may go to other markets and suppliers. However, as long as they stay together, there is a common plan that gives them all the advantages of large-scale specialization and complete records of performance.—R.F. V

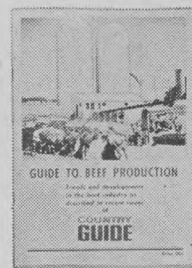


Mr. Wallace in his new feeding barn, built to increase his feeding operation

Guides to better farming . . .

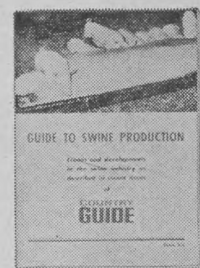
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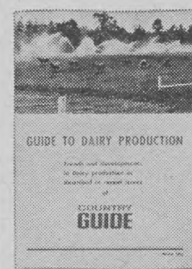


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TO DAWSON-OR BUST



by **F. H. MacARTHUR**

Illustrated by **MANLY GELLER**

SIXTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO, three Prince Edward Islanders added a chapter to the fabulous Yukon story by landing a herd of cattle at Dawson City. It was in the spring of 1898, and the animals brought \$125,000, paid for in gold dust. So a quest that originated in the brain of Richard Hartz of Charlottetown was interwoven with the sagas of Klondike Kate and Robert Service, and became another legend of the famous gold rush days when an estimated 80,000 cheechakos hit the trail leading to one of the greatest discoveries of all time.

The cattle expedition was financed by Richard Hartz of Charlottetown, father of Hon. Frank Hartz, Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island from 1924 to 1930.

Richard Hartz, a man of vision, never let a chance that promised financial reward slip through his fingers, and so, when he learned about the acute shortage of food, especially of meat, in Dawson City, he immediately conceived the idea of getting a herd through to the hungry miners. Hartz drove to North River, had a chat with Barrett Henderson, a buyer of local and western cattle, and a man who would just as soon strike out for the North Pole as eat his breakfast.

Hartz laid his cards on the table: Henderson was to pick out a herd of heavy steers in Alberta, hire whatever help he might need for the venture and pocket twenty-five per cent of the profits, should he succeed in getting the animals through.

Three days later the pair had a second meeting. Henderson had given the subject consider-

able thought. This time he held out for a full half of the profits, but after some argument he agreed to settle for thirty per cent.

John Calligan and Donald MacKinnon, also of North River, were the men Henderson picked to accompany him. Like himself, both were rugged individuals with no family ties to hold them back. When they learned their destination they were eager for the adventure.

The trio left Charlottetown by train September 1, 1897, with nothing but the clothes they were wearing. One week later they had reached Calgary. Here Henderson bought sixty head of steers, put them in flat cars and had them routed across the Rockies to Vancouver, B.C.

The second leg of the journey was made by river boats as far as Skagway, Alaska. The people of this frontier town strongly advised the adventurers to proceed no farther, as the chance of their reaching Dawson City with live stock was only one in many thousands. Two similar expeditions, they said, had ended in failure, the men having frozen to death during a terrible blizzard.

To these warnings the men from the Island paid no heed. Now that they'd come this far they would reach Dawson or bust.

TWO WEEKS LATER the little expedition pushed out of Skagway, out into a wilderness that appeared to be as limitless as the oceans.

A smith at Skagway had shod six of the more docile animals and they were given the task of hauling the supplies and equipment. MacKinnon, Calligan and three experienced cattle dogs supervised the remainder of the herd.

Winter comes early to these northern latitudes, but that memorable winter of 1898 came earlier than usual. Boats speeding to Dawson with supplies for the winter were caught in the ice, and 20,000 souls in and around the city faced a lean winter, to say the least. With the news of the ships stuck fast in the ice, prices shot sky high. One can of condensed milk sold for \$2.50, a pound of butter \$5 and a pound of sugar \$1.50. A breakfast of tough bacon and eggs old enough to vote, with bread and coffee, cost \$4.50. And believe it or not, some 50-pound bags of flour brought as much as \$100. Had it not been for the departure of hundreds earlier in the year many of Dawson's population might have actually starved.

Meanwhile, men, dogs and cattle trudged on, guided only by a none-too-reliable map of the country. Now and then they passed small Indian camps along the shores of lakes and small streams. At one camp a huge Indian wearing a large gold ring in his nose came out to greet them. He invited them into his abode where they enjoyed a hot meal of venison and salt pork washed down with strong black tea. In exchange for the meal,

Henderson left a small quantity of sugar, rice and tobacco, which they accepted with gratitude and many handshakes.

Back in Charlottetown Hartz sat in his comfortable home, patiently counting the months as they went by. He knew there would be no news until the party reached its destination. That is, if it ever did get through. News of the early freeze had reached him and he began to fear for the safety of the expedition. But nothing could be done at this late time. He had the utmost confidence in Henderson's ability to meet almost any emergency, but here was a challenge of men against nature and he realized for the first time the immensity of the undertaking. He could only trust to Lady Luck to see the venture through to a triumphant ending.

Meanwhile, the dauntless little party pushed farther and farther into that barren country, which had claimed the lives of many men over the years, and had left scores of others maimed for life. The first real storm of the winter arrived on October 22, bringing with it snow and heavy frosts that sent the temperature down to zero. Several times bears and wolves were sighted but a few rounds of shot scared them off.

THE SNOW BECAME too deep for travel and big Donald MacKinnon was assigned the task of finding a suitable place for a campsite. Half an hour later he returned to spread the good news that he had come upon a deserted shack with a fine spread of fir trees about it, thus affording some shelter for the cattle. Encouraged, the party pushed on and soon found themselves sheltered from the driving snow and biting frost. The cattle were tied to trees, fed, and then left in charge of the dogs.

The men discovered the shack contained a straw mattress, a small stove, dishes of a sort, a plentiful supply of fuel, as well as a quantity of dried beans. To the weary travelers, this was like finding a spa on a desert.

As the night continued to advance, the storm grew worse. By midnight it was a howling blizzard. The cattle were up to their bellies in the drifts, but as nothing could be done to add to their comfort, except to open out a few bales of straw which were shoved under their legs to help keep them warm, the men went back to the shack, enjoyed a smoke and were soon fast asleep. Early next morning they set to work building a crude shelter for the herd. The structure consisted of small poles cut from the forest and put in place so as to form a wigwam. The sides were piled high with branches and snow to keep out the intense cold. It was now twenty-five below zero.

For a whole week the storm showed no signs of abatement, but men and animals were quite comfortable in their new quarters, and they had a plentiful supply of food. Twice the expedition tried to set out again but had to return because of the waist-high snow. All the while the temperature stayed at twenty degrees and more below zero.

When they were finally on the move once more they had lost

eighteen precious traveling days. The going was so difficult that the sled animals were hard pressed to haul the heavy loads through the deep unbroken trail that led over one hundred and seventy-five miles from Skagway to the foot of Lake Le Barge where poet Service had Sam McGee cremated. Quagmires and lakes full of open springholes proved a danger they had not reckoned with.

While crossing a small lake the first major disaster took place. It was late evening. Under the shadow of approaching night a band of hungry wolves descended upon the herd and sent all but the sled animals into a wild stampede. Half a dozen marauders were shot and killed before their mates turned tail and fled from the scene. Another three days were lost rounding up the thoroughly frightened steers, and when a count was taken it was discovered that nine animals were missing. Later their stripped bones could be seen along the travel route. Henderson was, for a time, quite put out at the loss, because it would put a dent in his commission and was a

sides their map, one whose knowledge of the terrain could be most valuable in case of future trouble. The guide's name was Michael Longboat. He proved his worth that first day when the leader of the expedition fell through the ice and would have drowned had not Longboat galloped his pony to the spot, thrown a rope to Henderson and pulled him from the water. Even so, Henderson almost froze to death before the others could get him into dry clothes.

That night wolves attacked in a fairly large pack, but were driven off by heavy gunfire. The next day proved less fortunate. Three large black bears caught the herd by surprise and before they could be despatched, one steer was so badly mangled it had to be killed. This reduced the number of animals to forty-nine.

Their next long stop was at Tagish where the party was carefully and wonderfully looked over by two mounted police officers. They advised Henderson not to try crossing the passes as it would be next to impossible to get the herd up the

until the rafts disappeared from view.

"THE REST OF THE JOURNEY was a picnic," Calligan once told me in Charlottetown. "We just took her cool, kept an eye for rocks and sandbars and luckily missed 'em all."

Everyone in Dawson City turned out to get a good look at the filthy, bearded giants, who had not had a haircut, shave, or bath since they left Calgary. And the sight of forty-nine large steers standing contentedly on the rafts, chewing their cuds, astonished the 18,000 residents of Dawson. At long last they would be able to eat some real steaks, something they had been unable to get for months. Buyers flocked to the dock to purchase the fresh meat. Bids started at \$1.00 a pound on the hoof. Soon it was \$1.50 a pound until the whole herd was disposed of at \$2.00 a pound of liveweight. The sale realized \$125,000 all paid for in gold dust, weighed on the bank's scales, and deposited for safekeeping.

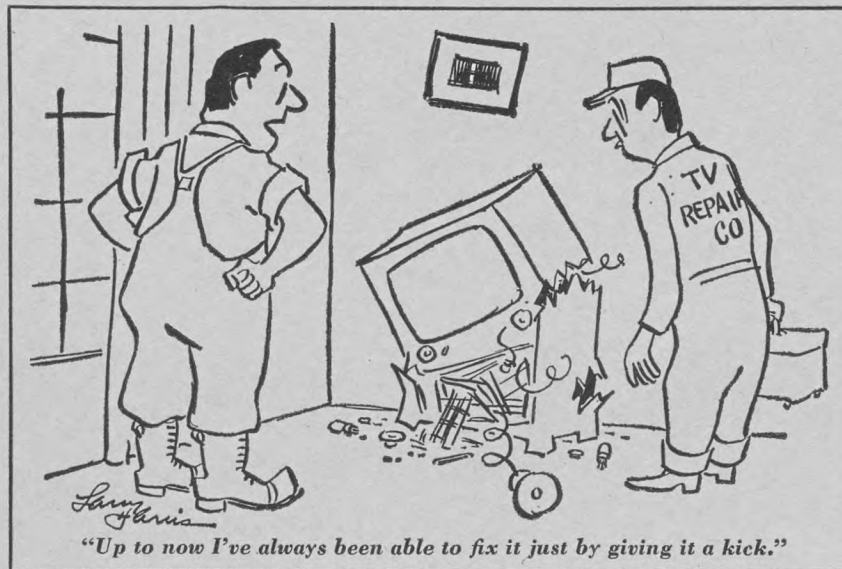
The trio of adventurers spent a gala two weeks in the city where 80,000 people had gathered. Of this number more than half were forced to turn back. Truly the trail of 1898 was only for the young, the strong and the dauntless. And to the few went the spoils. It has been estimated that in that one year alone, \$40 million had been spent for outfits, food and transportation. (The output of gold for the same year was only \$11 million.)

Henderson, having completed his mission, gave his men the choice of returning with him to the Island or trying their luck in the gold fields. However, they chose to stay with their leader and so, on the morning of April 28, once more the citizens of Dawson City lined the dock, this time to say farewell to those who had saved many of their lives. With good accommodations, the 1,800-mile voyage from Dawson to St. Michael's would not have been too bad. But it was somewhat of a nightmare to hear Donald MacKinnon describing it. "Although the captain of the riverboat charged us \$300 apiece for the passage, we were forced to sleep on the decks, surrounded by mountains of luggage and half-breeds, who'd just as soon slit yer throat as smoke a pipe."

At St. Michael's, over a thousand persons, most United States citizens, awaited transportation to the Klondike by the all-water route. A sad-looking lot, many of them had been shipwrecked on the way to St. Michael's.

After fueling at Unalaska, Alaska, and six days on the Pacific, the adventurers entered Seattle, where they entrained immediately for Charlottetown, arriving home a few days short of eight months from the time of their departure.

Two years later Henderson was murdered in Alberta, where he'd bought a cattle ranch. The crime was the result of a bitter quarrel over a disputed piece of land adjoining Henderson's property. MacKinnon died at his home in North River, at the age of ninety-two. And Calligan passed away in Charlottetown in 1949.



"Up to now I've always been able to fix it just by giving it a kick."

damper on his pride. He had boasted more than once that he did not contemplate losing a single steer on the way. But, like others before him, Henderson had not the least idea of what he would be up against when he reached the bad lands. Neither did he realize just how terrible those northern winters can be.

The following day saw the expedition emerge from the great snow belt into a fairly open prairie-like country, rich in half-green fodder. The second welcome sight was a small Indian encampment, whose menfolk were engaged in trapping, fishing, and toting miners' equipment over the famous Chilkoot and White Horse passes. At their invitation, the little party decided to take another rest. The steers made for the meadows and gorged themselves on prairie grass.

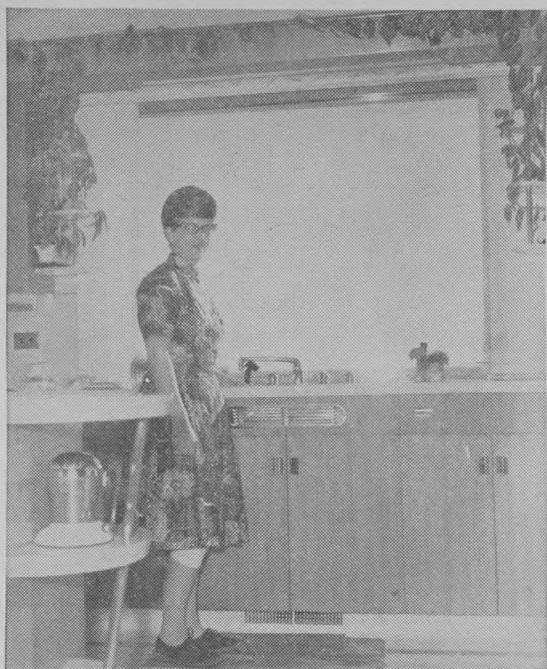
While in camp, and to compensate the Indians for their hospitality, Henderson ordered a steer to be killed. They would all be the better of a little fresh meat, he said. The party remained in camp seven days and then pushed on, with the addition of an Indian guide, his horse and two dogs. After hearing from the Indians that the worst part of the journey still lay ahead, the adventurers were pleased to have, be-

steep trail. Their best bet, so the officers said, was to bypass the high mountain ranges and hit for the Yukon River.

Henderson took their advice and, by April 15, they had reached the river at a point one hundred and twenty-five miles from Dawson. Henderson now proposed to raft the precious herd to the famous city of gold; now, reluctantly, he paid Longboat for his valuable services and let him go.

Once a favorable campsite had been located, the trio lost no time in procuring suitable timber to make the two large rafts necessary to accommodate the forty-nine head of steers. It took nearly fourteen days to complete the task. When all was ready, the animals were driven onto the rafts. The sleds, now of no further use, were abandoned. The sun was sinking to rest when the trio boarded their crude vessel, cut her loose from her moorings, and started to float downstream to their destination.

Only the day before had the ice left the river, so that, all in all, Henderson's timing of the take-off was perfect. A small group of pilgrims who were waiting for transportation to Dawson stood on the shore shouting their good wishes



[Guide photos

Of the two windows in Pat Pinsonneault's kitchen this one faces south. Pat was involved in an automobile accident earlier this year and was quite self-conscious about her still-bandaged knee

Home and Family

A Future in Farming

These two young couples make farming a pleasure

by ELVA FLETCHER

WHEN THE FIRST PINSONNEAULT homesteaded in Saskatchewan's Gravelbourg district in 1907, he filed on the customary quarter-section of land and built a home for his family. That farm has grown until today his sons Maurice and Jean Baptiste (whom everyone knows as Johnny) farm 29 quarter-sections of land including the original homestead.

The old one-family farm house has disappeared. In its place are two attractive 3-bedroom ranch-style bungalows, one occupied by Johnny, his wife Ruth and their four children, the other by Maurice, his wife Pat and their four. There is also a large trailer home for the hired man and his wife as well as an impressive cluster of farm buildings so that the farmstead has the appearance of a self-contained community.

That's just what it is. It's also a particularly pleasant community to visit. For one thing, both Pat and Ruth find a lot of satisfaction in homemaking. Ruth's four children are off to school now and there's only one baby of Pat's four still at home. Still, there's no opportunity for the girls to be lonely for the farm, as a district experimental substation for the Canada Department of Agriculture, draws a lot of visitors during a year. Like their husbands they also enjoy the many visitors who stop by. (You can read how Maurice and Johnny are helping to solve the problems of dryland farming in the November 1964 issue of Country Guide.)

The two boys operate the farm as a partnership and the two girls have much the same kind of arrangement in the homemaking end of the business. For example, until their hired man married, they looked after his meals, laundry and other needs between them. They babysit for one another. When Pat needs some help with her hair she calls on Ruth. In winter, when they're not involved in the farm's 14-hour working day and don't have to haul meals to the men in the fields, they're busy in other ways — braiding rugs or baking bread and buns for the freezers in each

home. There's good reason for the baking. They've long since learned that it's good practice to keep the freezers well stocked with baked goods and the coffee pot ready.

RUTH AND PAT have both found the business training they got before marriage particularly helpful right at home. Johnny keeps the detailed farm accounts and production records the boys know are essential and Ruth helps with them when she can. She's also been doing up the income tax returns. "I'm really beginning to think that typing is one of the most useful skills I acquired at school," she laughs. Pat is a good typist too; she got her training at business college in Moose Jaw and then came back to a Gravelbourg law office to use it.

When Ruth and Johnny married, they moved into the original farm house. Then Walter, another brother, who also farms in the district, designed the first of the two new homes. The boys built it themselves, inside the dense evergreen shelterbelt that protects the farm buildings. When Ruth and Johnny moved into it in 1955, Pat and Maurice took over the old house. Four years later, Walter designed another home, this one for them. The boys built it too.

There are some features common to both. For example, both have large corner windows to let lots of light into the living rooms. Both have downstairs recreation rooms. "Wonderful for children," says Pat. Both kitchens are bright, well-cupboarded with counters suited to the girls' heights. But the similarities end in such areas as the hardwood floors in Ruth's living room, the plank-like tile in Pat's, different drapery and wall treatment and color schemes.

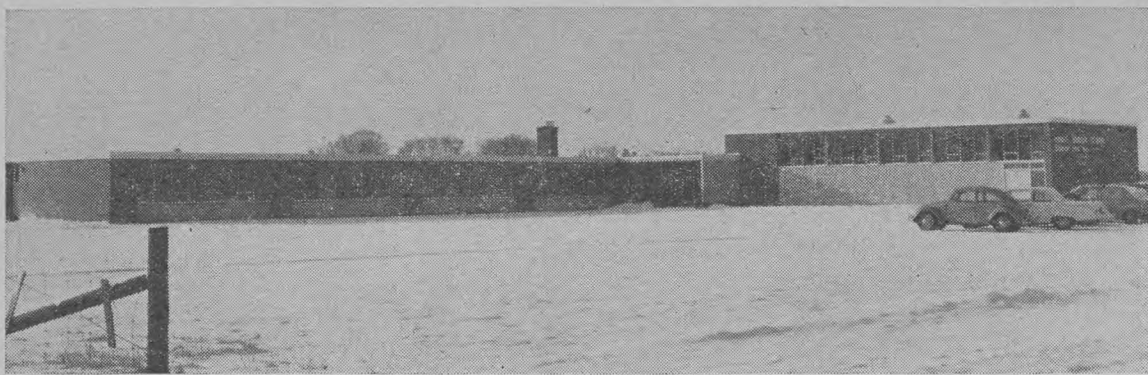
Homemaking obviously gives both Pat and Ruth the same satisfactions their husbands get from resolving their farm problems. Which is probably why the Pinsonneaults leave their visitors with the impression that they're happy to have found their future in farming. ✓



Living room in Ruth Pinsonneault's home showing its corner windows. Pat's is similarly designed



Ruth Pinsonneault, pictured here, is enthusiastic about the high oven stove that was new last spring



IGuide photos

A remarkable retired farm couple eased one district's transition from many small schools to a new, large one

Foster Parents to a School

by **GWEN LESLIE**

Home Editor

NOSTALGIC REMINISCENCE, jeers and cheers in mixed amounts have hailed the passing of the little red schoolhouse. Boarded windows, for sale signs, auction lists, and requests for tenders, signal the replacement of the 1- and 2-room schools by bigger buildings serving larger areas.

From early times, the small country school served a social function as well as an educational one. Many community gatherings centered there. Some schools did double duty as church, too. Now the pressures of shifting population and changing times have caused the closing of both school and church at many country crossroads, shattering the close-knit of old communities.

Farm families in consolidated School District No. 1, in Ontario's Middlesex County, were luckier than many in this respect. True, their new Prince Andrew School displaced nine scattered small school buildings. And their children, some 365 of them, now ride the bus the longer distance from home to school. But this new school has been made the social center of the larger area it serves. Neighbors just come farther to gather at Prince Andrew School.

Some parents credit this success to Harold Weaver, the man of many talents who serves the school as caretaker. It is through his efforts, they say, that the Prince Andrew Home and School Association has developed as a unifying force in the community. Indeed, he was a founding member of the Association and its first social director. In the latter capacity, he organized euchre parties and an annual Home and School Association-

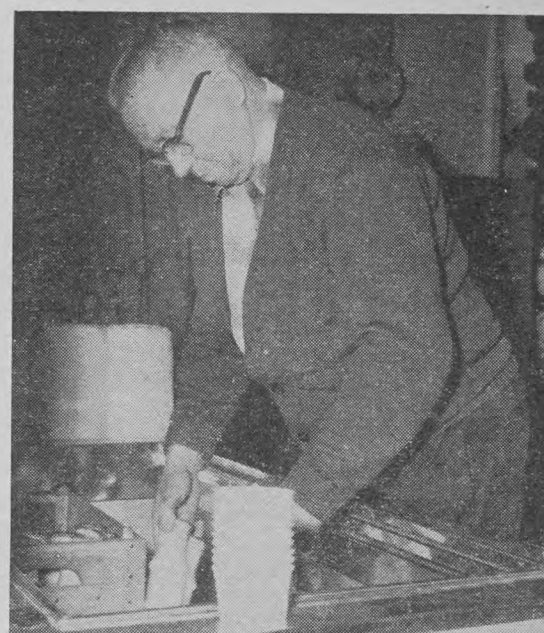
sponsored smorgasbord and dance which caters to 500 guests in the school auditorium. He also organized and directed a community choir which met to practise in the school.

"We had to get the people together to get acquainted," Mr. Weaver explains. "They had to feel at home in their new school as they did in the old ones."

Although he still acts as counsellor to the group, and takes an active interest in its affairs, Mr. Weaver no longer holds any executive position in the Home and School Association. Parents should hold the chairmanships, he feels. He does admit to being official coffee maker for any gathering at the school.

Mr. Weaver is at the school early each school day, ahead of the students and 14 staff members. When they leave, he and Mrs. Weaver begin their clean-up campaign. For special activities, one or both of them come back in the evening. Often they go over on Saturday morning. These are long hours for a couple who retired from farming 7 years ago. When I asked him, Mr. Weaver answered, "You don't know what pleasure it is being useful."

Talking with him, I doubted he'd ever been anything but busy. He was born and raised in Nova Scotia and graduated in agriculture from the college at Truro. He and Mrs. Weaver started their family of five on a farm they bought while he was working in the family storekeeping business. When the depression struck that business he took work as a carpenter. He enlisted in the



Harold Weaver fills milk orders from the cooler placed in the school by the dairy supplying milk

RCAP in 1939, finished first in his class and received one of five medals awarded honors students in an engineering course. For most of the war years, he served as an instructor. Following his discharge in London, Ont., he took up farming in Oxford County. When a son was ready to take over the farm, the Weavers made arrangements for him to do so. Mr. Weaver was working in a Blenheim dairy when the new Prince Andrew School advertised for caretaking help 3 years later.

"Harold didn't tell me he'd applied until he'd been up for interviews and been accepted," Mrs. Weaver recalled.

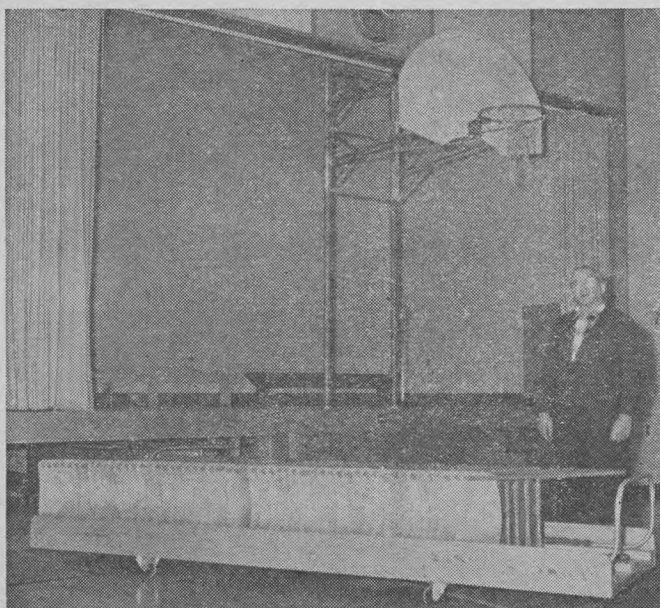
At first the Weavers rented accommodation in a house down the road from their 11-room, 8-grade charge. In November 1963 they moved into their new home, a 46-ft. by 10-ft. trailer placed on an old school site across the road from the new school.

"The school is quite a pet of ours, because we have been here from the beginning," Mrs. Weaver said, "and we wanted to be nearby. A member of the school board suggested a trailer, the board approved, and the township set a monthly fee. The hydro was in, and a well, and we had only to put in the septic tank."

Mrs. Weaver admits she had to be persuaded to the idea of year-round trailer living. They had stayed in a smaller one at a lake during several summers, and she felt visits from nearby children and grandchildren called for more space in a permanent home. But now she agrees with her



Mr. Weaver keeps an easel in the boiler room as canvases above show



Mr. Weaver designed the basketball hoop stand and the wheeled wooden dollies that hold the stacked chairs

husband that they have all the necessities and niceties in their trailer that they wish in a home.

The Weavers paid \$4,000 for a second-hand furnished trailer built in 1958. They had their own furniture, so kept only the built-in appliances: a propane stove, oil furnace, electric refrigerator and automatic washer. They enjoy the easy-care features of materials used in the trailer, and find it entirely free from drafts. Mrs. Weaver appreciates the well-planned closet space and the sewing room she acquired by removing the bed from the second bedroom. Short of space? Not at all, say the Weavers.

Large picture windows give the Weavers a panoramic view of the countryside surrounding their trailer. Inside, the walls are hung with Harold's paintings. Oil painting is a fairly new hobby to this man of wide-ranging interests—he started painting just 2 years ago. His paintings accent the corridors of the school too, where the occasional bare nail proclaims a sale to teachers and parents of the students.

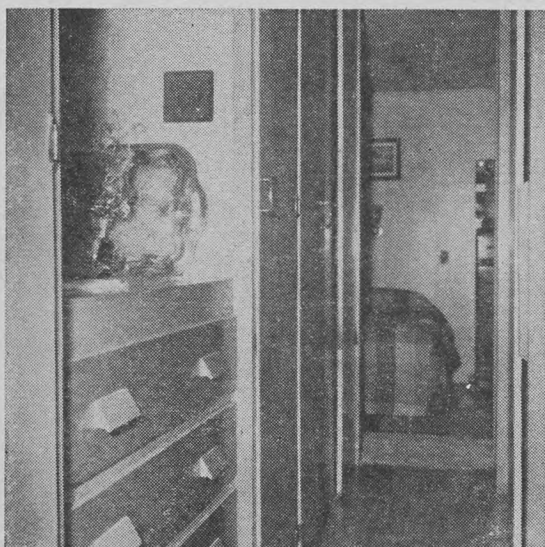
The school auditorium bears other evidence of Mr. Weaver's handiwork. He designed the basketball hoop above the stage and built it out of piping and steel from unused bicycle stands. The hoop and mounting can be taken down and stored in a matter of minutes. Setting up and taking down the collapsible chairs used in the audi-

torium is a chore the school boys do. Mr. Weaver made it easier by building wooden dollies upon which the chairs are stacked, then wheeled into the under-stage storage area. Mr. Weaver also built the wood panels which enclose that storage area. Originally, sliding doors provided the covering, but basketball players kept knocking them off their rollers.

He administers a school milk program as another contribution to the work of the Home and School group. Each morning he collects order slips from the door of each classroom. Before the lunch hour he fills each room's tray with the required number of 7-ounce milk bottles from the cooler supplied by the dairy which provides the milk. Children purchase tokens weekly to pay the dairy's price of 6 cents per bottle. The Home and School Association meets any loss incurred in the milk project.

My visit with Mr. Weaver at school was interrupted when he was called to act in his unofficial function as mercy chauffeur. A young student had taken ill. The boy's need was met with ready sympathy, as befits a man with 17 grandchildren.

With a challenging job and the help and ready support of his wife, Mr. Weaver is a happy man. Both have found renewed satisfaction in their roles as foster parents to a school. But then as Harold Weaver says, "You have to be ready for opportunity—and a happy life." ✓

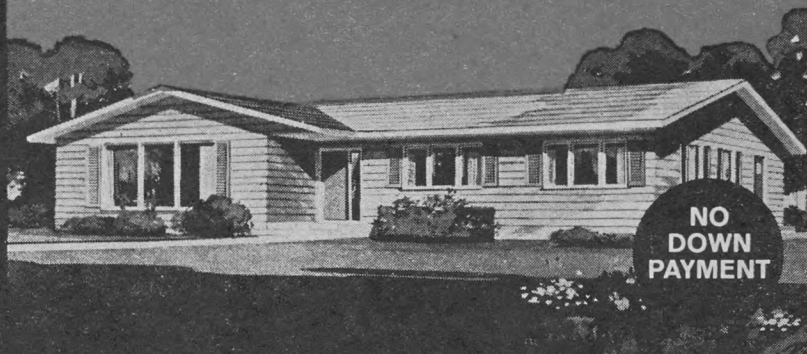


Generous storage space built into the compact 46 ft. by 10 ft. trailer is one of the things Mrs. Weaver likes best about their home on wheels



Mrs. Weaver finds the U-shaped kitchen area amply adequate. Refrigerator and table and chairs face open end of U. An exhaust fan draws out cooking odors

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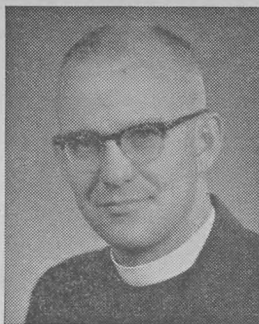
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Let's Think It Over

by THE VERY REV. M. L. GOODMAN



Killing Time

We speak of killing time as if, in the words of Henry Thoreau, "You could kill time without injuring eternity."

At least a third of our lives is spent in sleep, and a further twelfth attending to life's other necessary routines. That leaves only seven-twelfths, or little more than half. Even that hardly represents the true remainder, for you can subtract the first few years of life as unproductive and perhaps another year or two for sickness. It begins to look as if we have rather less than half of our lives to do something.

This little exercise in vital mathematics might be very depressing. It's only intended to stress the value of time. Truly, the hours are golden, and when we "kill" time we waste that which is of infinite worth.

The answer is not in furious activity, like a man trying to make a new record for laying bricks or piling wood (or accumulating wealth). That kind of furious activity is just another way of killing time.

Time has been given to us to grow a personality, to form a character. Growing is a slow process; but growing is also a fruitful process. The things which kill time and injure eternity are the things that either hinder our growth or have nothing to do with it. The understanding and mastery of time results, not in new speed records, but in rich and unhurried progress. The whole business of life is to grow a character. Nothing else matters, for there is nothing else you can take with you when you leave.

Suggested Scripture: St. Luke XII, verses 15-21.

A Path for Freedom!

In the year 1388, Leopold, Duke of Austria, attempted to conquer Switzerland. In one battle for possession of a mountain pass he attacked with over four thousand picked troops. Only fifteen hundred Swiss stood in

his way. The Austrians moved forward, presenting an impenetrable array of spears. There seemed no hope for the Swiss until one of their leaders, Arnold von Winklereid, ran toward the enemy ranks with his arms flung wide. He must have been a powerful man, for he swept a dozen spears together and forced himself upon them so that they became fixed in his own body. Thus he made a gap in the enemy lines and, as he died, he cried out: "A path for freedom!"

This is what Christ has done for us. For all who will believe in Him, He has made a path for freedom.

True freedom is not the liberty to do what you please, but the liberty to please God, the liberty to do the good thing rather than the bad thing. Christ has given us this true freedom, if we will accept it. In accepting it, usually we have to make some sacrifices of our own. At least one or two spears are for us. The ranks of the enemy look formidable. The old habits, the old ways are so entrenched, it hardly seems possible that life can be any different in 1965 from what it was in 1964.

We must believe that it can be different. We must understand that the way has been opened to victory. We must be ready to make our own sacrifice, whatever it may be.

The path for freedom is still there for every man.

Suggested Scripture: Galatians V.

Dead or Alive?

Just recently there was a program on the radio about King Tutankhamen. The discovery of King Tut's tomb was one of the sensations of the early twenties. Most of the ancient Egyptian tombs were discovered and robbed many centuries ago, their treasures long since lost and forgotten. To locate one of the royal tombs with all its riches intact, seemed like an impossible dream to most archaeologists. Yet, just such a tomb was found in 1922 by Howard Carter and the Earl of Carnarvon. Deep in earth and masonry were rooms full of the most fabulous treasure, and at the very center, a golden sarcophagus containing the mummified body of the ancient king (1350 B.C.). The costly things around the king's body had been placed there for his use and pleasure in the after life; but these were material things for a material use, and King Tut couldn't use them or enjoy them after he was dead.

Every day of this new year there will be treasures heaped around us—love, peace, friendship, grace, for example. These are for us and these are incorruptible, theft-proof, shining and ageless. Are we alive to appreciate and use them, or are we dead like King Tut?

Suggested Scripture: Isaiah LX, verses 1-7; St. Matthew XIII, verses 55-end.



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How Do You Eat?

by GWEN LESLIE
Food Editor

FROM TIME TO TIME, readers write to ask if we might devote some space in Country Guide to good eating habits. Not too long ago, one gentleman pointed out that while humans might not represent the same direct profit gain as livestock, he still felt a balanced ration for humans deserved at least occasional mention! We agree with him, and the first month of a new year seems a particularly good time to take a look at just how well our families are meeting basic body needs through the foods they eat.

To help you check up on your family's eating habits, we prepared a chart based upon the recommendations of the Canadian Council on Nutrition. These same recommendations are embodied in Canada's Food Guide — a guide to good eating. A new folder, "Good Eating with Canada's Food Guide," published by the National Department of Health and Welfare and available from your provincial department of health, states, "The foods in Canada's Food Guide supply all the nutrients your body needs: proteins (growth and repair); fats, carbohydrates (energy); vitamins, minerals (efficient body function)."

The folder presents the following pattern for one day's meals based on Canada's Food Guide.

Breakfast

Citrus fruit or fruit juice
Whole grain cereal with milk
Other protein food if desired
Toast with butter or fortified margarine
Beverage — milk for children

Dinner

(at noon or at night)
Meat, fish or poultry
Potato, other vegetable(s)
Fruit or fruit dessert
Beverage — milk for children

Supper or Lunch

Cheese, egg or other protein food
Vegetable
Bread with butter or fortified margarine
Dessert
Beverage — milk

Is this the way your family eats? Of course snack foods count too. The meal plan outline above draws a selection of foods from the five basic food groups: milk, fruit, vegetables, bread and cereals, meat and fish. The folder notes that the size of servings will vary; teenagers, pregnant women, nursing mothers, and those doing heavy work will require more of certain foods.

Group 1—Milk

It is difficult to get your daily requirements of calcium and riboflavin without milk and milk products. The new folder points out

that there's a milk for every taste. Fluid milk may be whole, 2 per cent, skim, or buttermilk. Processed milks include powdered whole and skim forms, evaporated and condensed milks. All these milks contain similar amounts of calcium, protein and riboflavin. Skimmed milk and buttermilk have fewer calories because the fat has been removed. Vitamin A is removed with the fat, but many other foods supply this vitamin.

Because the milk you "eat" counts too, you might be interested to know that the following are similar in calcium content:

½ cup milk
½" by ½" by 1" piece of cheddar cheese (¾ oz.)
¾ oz. processed cheese
6 oz. cottage cheese
¼ pint ice cream
½ cup milk pudding
½ cup cream soup

Group 2—Fruit

Fruits are one of our main sources of vitamin C, needed for the development and maintenance of bones, teeth and gums, and to prevent scurvy. Vitamin C is not stored by the body, so needs must be met daily. Any one of the following amounts of fruit and juice provide the daily requirement of vitamin C: 3 oz. vitaminized apple juice; ¼ cantaloupe; ½ small grapefruit; 3 fluid oz. grapefruit juice; 1 small orange; 3 fluid oz. orange juice; 5 large, fresh strawberries; 6 fluid oz. tomato juice.

Vitamin C is easily destroyed by cooking, poor storage, and bruising, the experts point out. However, fruit juice, including reconstituted frozen orange juice, may be stored in a cold place for 3 to 4 days after opening with little loss of vitamin C.

Group 3—Vegetables

Most green vegetables provide iron and, with yellow vegetables and tomatoes, are important sources of vitamin A. The iron is needed to prevent iron-deficiency anemia; the vitamin A to maintain healthy skin. Some vegetables also supply vitamin C if eaten raw or if cooked with care; these include tomatoes, cabbage, turnips, potatoes, cauliflower, and dark green vegetables (including edible wild greens such as dandelion, fiddleheads, etc.)

The daily requirement for vitamin C can be met by eating 1 large potato (cooked in skin); ¾ cup canned tomatoes; ½ to ¾ cup raw shredded cabbage; or ½ cup raw turnip.

Why not serve raw vegetables often; children enjoy finger foods as snacks and in their lunch boxes. Cook vegetables quickly until just

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SESAME CRESCENTS

(Yield 24 crescents)

Scald	1 cup milk	Sprinkle with contents of
Stir in	⅓ cup granulated sugar	2 envelopes Fleischmann's Fast-Rising Dry Yeast
	2 tsps. salt	Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.
	⅓ cup Blue Bonnet Margarine or butter	Stir in lukewarm milk mixture and
Cool to lukewarm. Meantime, measure into bowl		2 cups pre-sifted all purpose flour
	½ cup lukewarm water	Beat until smooth
Stir in	2 tsps. granulated sugar	






Work in enough additional pre-sifted all purpose flour (about 1¾ cups) to make a soft dough. Turn out dough onto lightly floured board. Knead until smooth and elastic. Place in lightly greased bowl; brush top with melted Blue Bonnet Margarine or butter. Cover. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk, about 1 hour. Punch down dough; turn out onto lightly floured board. Divide into 3 equal parts. Roll out each into a 9-inch circle; brush with melted Blue Bonnet Margarine or butter; cut into 8 wedges; sprinkle with sesame seeds. Starting at wide edge, roll up each wedge tightly. Seal points firmly. Place, points down, on greased cookie sheets. Curve to form crescents. Brush lightly with melted Blue Bonnet Margarine or butter. Sprinkle tops with more sesame seeds. Cover. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk, about 45 minutes. Bake in preheated hot oven, 400°F., about 12 to 15 minutes or until golden brown.



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WEEKLY FAMILY FOOD CHECK-UP

Food Groups	MILK			FRUIT			VEGETABLES			BREADS and CEREALS			MEAT and FISH		
MAJOR NUTRIENTS SUPPLIED	 Calcium Protein Riboflavin Vitamin A			 Vitamins Minerals Bulk			 Vitamin A Minerals Vitamin C Bulk			 Food Energy Minerals Protein			 Protein Iron Vitamin A B vitamins		
DAILY REQUIREMENTS	Milk desserts, cream soups, casseroles and other tasty milk dishes can supply part of the milk requirement			2 servings of fruit or juice including a satisfactory source of Vitamin C (ascorbic acid) such as oranges, tomatoes, vitaminized apple juice			1 serving of potatoes 2 servings of other vegetables, preferably yellow or green and often raw			Bread (with butter or fortified margarine) One serving of whole grain cereal			1 serving meat, fish or poultry Eat liver occasionally Eggs, cheese, dried beans or peas may be used in place of meat. In addition, eggs and cheese each at least 3 times a week		
	Children 2½ cups	Teens 4 cups	Adults 1½ cups	Children 2 servings	Teens 2 servings	Adults 2 servings	Children 3 servings	Teens 3 servings	Adults 3 servings	Children Teens Adults Vary with energy needs.	Children 2 servings	Teens 2 servings	Adults 2 servings		
SUNDAY															
MONDAY															
TUESDAY															
WEDNESDAY															
THURSDAY															
FRIDAY															
SATURDAY															

CHECK APPROPRIATE BOXES EVERY DAY. BLANK BOXES REVEAL POSSIBLE NUTRIENT LACK.

crisp-tender, in a small amount of boiling water. Cover the saucepan to hasten cooking.

Group 4—Bread and Cereals

Whole grain and enriched products contribute B vitamins as well as the food energy, minerals and protein listed under breads and cereals on the chart. The food value of bread and cereals varies with the manufacturing process used. Refined cereals, unless enriched, have less nutrient value than whole grain varieties. Whole grain cereals include the outer layers and germ which contain most of the iron and B vitamins. Some whole grain cereals are whole wheat or bran flakes products, shredded wheats, and various hot cereals such as rolled oats, mixed whole grains, etc. Whole grain cereal with milk is a good, and relatively inexpensive source of protein.

Group 5—Meat and Fish

Animal proteins are of better quality than vegetable proteins such as nuts, dried beans and peas, although the vegetable protein sources are economical and help provide variety in your menus. Liver and other variety meats are excellent sources of protein, iron, vitamin A and the B vitamins. Eggs are important for protein, iron and vitamin A.

Plan your meals around protein. Choose fish from the many kinds available: fresh, frozen, salted, smoked and canned. Use the cheaper cuts of meat — they are as nutritious as the expensive cuts. Consider the amounts of bone and fat when buying meat, fish and poultry. Estimate the number of servings per pound, then compare prices.

For Wise Buys . . .

Under this heading, the new folder makes the following suggestions:

- Plan menus ahead; stick to a shopping list. "Impulse buying" can ruin your budget.
- Read labels! Get what you really want. Don't pay extra for fancy packaging or "gimmicks."
- Compare prices of fresh, canned and frozen foods. Buy the form best suited to your needs.
- Packaged mixes and prepared frozen specialties are expensive. Decide which is more important: the time spared or the money saved.
- Remember — Fancy, Choice, and Standard grades of canned products are equally nutritious.
- Choose cereals for their food value, not for the premiums or

sweet coatings. You pay more for these extras.

- Large packages may be a good buy — if the cost per unit of weight or measure is less.
- Don't buy vitamin or mineral supplements unless prescribed by your doctor.

Note: Canadian Dietary Standards advise a supplement of 400 International Units of vitamin D daily for all growing persons and expectant and nursing mothers. These people need the vitamin D in order to utilize calcium and phosphorus for bone growth and tooth formation. Start baby's vitamin D early (ask your doctor). Continue the vitamin D supplement through childhood and adolescence.

It is wasteful (and could be dangerous) to take more than 400 I.U. of vitamin D daily. Your doctor,

public health nurse or nutritionist can help you calculate the correct dosage.

A supplement which contains primarily vitamin D is a better buy than one containing a multitude of vitamins and minerals. A normally healthy Canadian eating a balanced diet does not need supplements other than D even during the growing period. The cost of supplementing vitamin D may range from 1 cent per day per person to as high as 10 cents per day if a multiple compound is used.

Generally speaking Canadians eat well. A wide choice of foods is available to us all year round. Malnourishment in this country is less a problem of undereating, than of overeating, or of eating the wrong foods. Check your family's eating habits using the above chart. ✓

Homemakers' Hints

I keep an old eyeglass case in my fancywork bag to hold crochet hook, small scissors and other articles. There is not as much danger of losing them.—*E. J. Bettis, Maple Creek, Sask.*

I keep a book of household hints. To make it easier to find the one I want, I underline with red pencil what each hint is about.—*Mrs. John Sikora, South River, Ont.*

To be certain of a "draft-free" rising for yeast products, cover pans with plastic.—*Mrs. H. Laban, Yorkton, Sask.*

I ran out of flour the other day to make pancakes, so I boiled oat-

meal, made it thinner than for porridge, and added all the other ingredients used for pancakes. We liked them and their crunchy taste.—*Mrs. Ben Groathuis, Lethbridge, Alta.*

You will lose no mittens this winter if you do the following: On the back of each mitten cuff sew a 3" piece of cloth tape. Make a buttonhole in the free end of the tape. Sew corresponding button on the inside of the jacket or coat sleeve and button the mitten to the sleeve. The tape may have to be longer or shorter than suggested, according to the length of the mitten cuff.—*Mrs. C. Law, McKague, Sask.*

You can save a lot of bending and picking up around the sewing area by taping a small paper bag to the sewing machine. Simply drop small bits of thread and fabric into the bag.—*Mrs. Gladys Roebuck, Islay, Alta.*

I save the cream statements and when they are no longer needed, make booklets from them by machine sewing a seam down one edge. These are handy note pads for grocery lists, etc.—*Mrs. M. Doroshenko, Rama, Sask.*

When muffins stick to the pan, do not try to pry them out. Set the warm pan on a folded cloth, wet with cold water. After a few minutes, gently turn them out.—*Mrs. Roy Reade, Climax, Sask.* ✓

Stepping Out

in free-swinging skirts

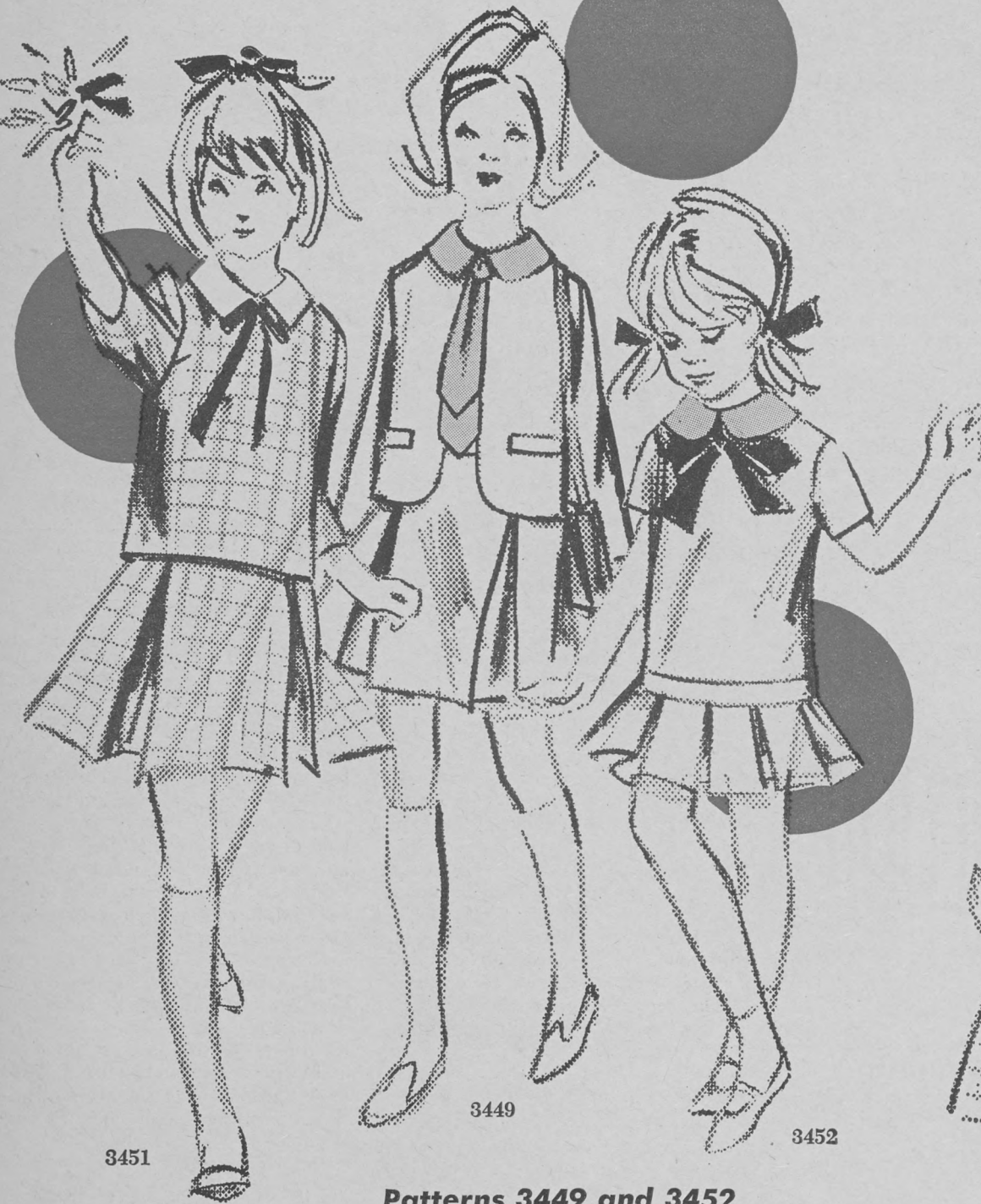
No. 3451. Two box pleats front and back provide action-ease to skirt topped by back-buttoned, $\frac{3}{4}$ -sleeved overblouse. Girls' 7, 8, 10, 12 and 14; 60c.

No. 3449. Suspender skirt with back waist elastic and panel pleats teams with front-buttoned blouse and collarless jacket. 3, 4, 5, 6, 6x. Price 60c.

No. 3452. A pert one-piece dress features back button closing, box pleated flounce beneath bias banded low waist. Toddlers' $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 and 3; 60c.

No. 3450. A-line dress features front pleat, patch pockets, back button closing, contrasting sleeves and collar. Beret included. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6x; 60c.

No. 3453. High yoke releases gathered skirt fullness. Make with short sleeves shown or sleeveless. Collared, puff sleeved blouse included. $\frac{1}{2}$ -3; 60c.



**Patterns 3449 and 3452
suitable for stretch fabrics**



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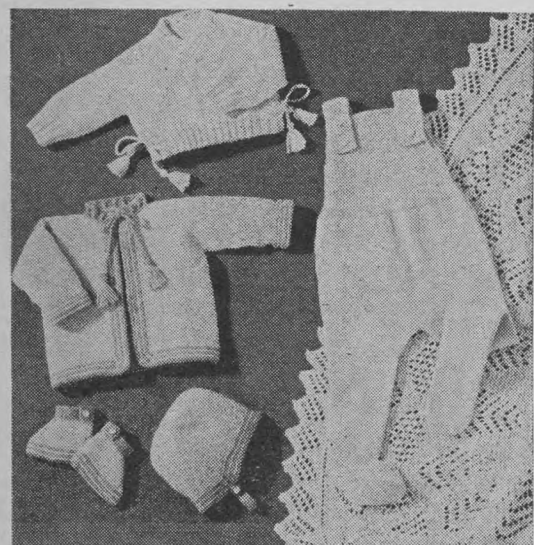
Knitwear

Four sweaters for boys and girls from 2 to 12 are featured in Patons and Baldwins knitting Leaflet No. 2039, 25¢. V-neck pullover, buttoned and zippered cardigans are knit with the popular Canadiana yarn or with Chanella, a new color-mixed yarn with a tweed effect.



(Patons and Baldwins photos)

Embroidered daisies trim the raglan-sleeved cardigan and pullover shown at right. These garments and another jacket, bonnet and bootie set not shown are 6-month size.



BEEHIVE FOR BAIRNS—Vol. 4

Book No. 96, 50¢, is the fourth volume in Patons and Baldwins Beehive for Bairns series. Knitting and crochet instructions for shawls, coverlets, and outfits to fit infants from birth to 12 months fill 30 pages. Some of these outfits are pictured on the left.



V-necked cardigan and matching pants, dolman cardigan, lace dress, mitts, socks, and kitten bonnet are among garments to fit 9- to 12-month infants. Others include balaclava, hooded outing set, puss-in-boots cardigan.

For handicraft patterns pictured above please address your order to Country Guide Needlework Dept., 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man.



A Quest for Growing—

Are Young People Narrow?

by ETHEL CHAPMAN

IF YOU WERE TO ASK the high school crowd drinking cokes at the corner drug store what it means to be narrow, probably they would tell you that a "narrow-minded" person is one who thinks that his race or his religion or his political party or his language or his way of living are right and all others are wrong. And it might never occur to them that, by this standard, a teenager can be the narrowest person in the world.

You don't have to search far for a high school clique who believe that the student who doesn't think and act and dress just as they do, perhaps whose religion bars him from some popular recreation, is a "square," entirely out of the mainstream. Even if they like the odd ones personally, they wouldn't want to be found associating with them much for fear they, themselves,

might be considered odd. There's a time in our lives when we have to be on guard about this; it's more likely to come in the 'teen years than later. We find it in high school more often than in university.

Some years ago the daughter of an immigrant in Western Canada found herself entirely "left out of things" in high school. Her people were poor. She didn't dress like the other girls — boys' shoes wore longer than girls', so she wore boys' shoes and dresses after the fashion of the peasants in her native country. She was lonely and humiliated and bitter; but she had a fine mind, she worked hard, won a scholarship and went to university.

A classmate at university remembers that she arrived with her clothes in a scrubbed clean grain bag and she still wore boys' shoes. But in a university these things did

not matter as they did in high school—the university students were more mature, broader in their views. The girl was accepted as an interesting personality, sought after by other serious students for her stimulating company. A few years later she was known over Canada as an outstanding leader in adult education and more superficially for her conservatively smart clothes. But she could never quite forget her lonely years in high school.

The fear of appearing to be narrow, especially about some popular social custom, is quite a worry to many young people. They are so anxious to be "broadminded" that they are in danger of having no convictions at all and this lack may leave them with a rather insipid personality. (Swamp water oozing out in all directions does not have the force of a river flowing between well-defined banks.) So, a hockey player deliberately uses his stick on other players and the "broadminded" ones say, "It's all in the heat of the game." A university campus becomes known for immorality among students and they say, "That's youth!" They are very "liberal" about obscenity in books and plays and off-color stories.

WE MAY WELL ASK ourselves whether this attitude indicates a broad mind or a fear to stand apart from the crowd. A not uncommon situation in these days when drinking is a part of so many social affairs, is that some young people who don't want to drink are in stark terror of what the crowd may think of them

if they don't, while others don't let this trouble them at all. They don't feel that their abstinence makes them any better than their friends who are not abstainers; but they know exactly why they don't drink and don't intend to, and they don't believe in letting other people "make up their minds" for them.

Perhaps this is easier for some individuals than for others. Those whose conduct is not influenced by popular opinion usually have a good deal in themselves: they may have a fortunate combination of gifts both in the classroom and on the playground, or a host of friends because of a natural charm or an outgoing friendliness. Or they may have a warmth and support in their homes that gives them courage to meet anything outside.

It is the weaker ones who find it hard to stand alone. And in following the crowd some of these unhappy youngsters have to pretend to be what they are not. This is sometimes called "the new hypocrisy." Years ago a hypocrite was someone who tried to impress people by pretending to be better than he was. The modern hypocrite tries to make an impression by pretending to be worse than he is. It sounds pretty foolish but anyone trying to seem very broadminded, might well do a little self-searching.

A COMMON SORT of narrowness is the feeling that because we don't do this and we don't do that, we are making a good job of living. The more important question is what do we do? If we are busy doing right

things we won't have much time for the others or any interest in them.

There is a story of a man who made a pretense of being very religious but who was so hard on his family that his sort of religion did not impress them much. When his son came of age he said he was not going to church. "Why not?" his father demanded. "I don't enjoy it," the son said. "You don't enjoy it!" the father roared. "Do you think anyone enjoys it?"

Evidently his strict observance of the Sabbath was a misery to him; but he complained about the way the Brown boys down the road disturbed the quiet of the Sunday afternoon with the clanging of their horseshoe pitching. Nothing could have kept the Brown boys away from church on Sunday morning. They each taught a Sunday School class too. And they were always ready to get out the car and take the old and ailing folk to their special afternoon Communion. In the intervals they pitched horseshoes. ✓

(Second of a series)

FAME

(Continued from page 12)

combination of them, can stave off disaster, only time will tell.

The key problem is to find any security for further financial assistance. If the FAME management is rescued from the dilemma of its own making Santa Claus will have been in a uniquely generous mood.

At time of going to press (Dec. 31), FAME's prospects continued to look bleak. Reports being circulated in public about the organization's efforts to raise money, told of how a meeting with some other farm co-operatives failed to attract any financial support. In fact, a study reported to have been made by these groups unearthed the further information that the Fearman plant had an adjusted equity of \$789,000 at June 6, 1964, despite the high price paid for it by FAME. It also is reported to have found that the Fearman plant had never made a profit since being built, nor had it ever operated to capacity.—P.L. ✓

DISC IMPROVEMENTS

(Continued from page 19)

pull of the tractor is applied to the linkage to maintain the rear wheel parallel to the direction of travel.

"Although the diagram shows this stop linkage in a dual hookup of disc gangs, it can be used with a single disc with very little modification."

Earl Harbicht, Hughton, Sask., used Sweet's system to hook a 15-foot and 12-foot disc to make a cultivating unit 27 feet wide. In order to move this large unit from one field to another it is often necessary to put it in the full transport position for running on narrow drive-ways, or going through gates. If the disc is also pulling a set of packers, adjusting it to the transport position could be a time-consuming affair, involving adjustments to each packer.

Boy and Girl

Magic Crown

by PAM KAZMERIK

JIMMY BROWN was a little boy who loved fishing. There was a small lake a short walk from the farm where Jimmy lived, and every afternoon he would run home, throw down his school books, grab his bamboo fishing pole and can of worms and run to the lake.

One fine summer day, Jimmy sat down under his favorite climbing tree right beside the lake, and tossed in his baited hook. It was a very hot day and before long, Jimmy fell fast asleep. Suddenly, there was a sharp tug on his fishing line so strong that it pulled little Jimmy off

Ralph Sweet solved this by shortening each packer tongue and lengthening each toe bar so the packers can turn in their own radius. This allows the tractor operator to get his disc ready for full transport in the regular way and ignore the packers. When the big unit turns, the packers take different angles to the main frame, each within its own fixed radius. But when the turn is completed they all swing back into place.

Earl Harbicht prefers this flexible multiple unit to the alternative of trailing one disc behind the other. He finds he can now seed around sloughs or wet spots, either to the right or to the left. There are no "misses" between front and rear units when he makes a left turn, and no ridges or overlapping on right turns. When the multiple unit is going straight ahead, the proper working angle is still maintained because the rear disc doesn't affect the forward unit when uneven ground is encountered as in the case of trail-behind units.—C.V.F. ✓

THE WHITES ARE MOVING UP

(Continued from page 21)

lais semen when he moved to his present place in 1958. In the winter of '58-'59, he bought two Charolais cows from a breeder in Phoenix, Ariz. The price was \$750 apiece. This investment of \$1,500 put him on his feet. It has been returned many times in the past 5 years.

The Jameses are now eating one of their bulls that didn't show up well on test. It could have been promoted to sell for a lot more than its meat value, but Rod believes selling by promotion alone is bad for any breed of livestock. Most of his fellow breeders must feel the same way or the Association wouldn't have been so quick to back performance testing. This is the kind of thinking that is putting the Charolais breed on its feet after what many breeders will admit was a bad start. ✓

balance and he toppled head first into the clear water!

Down and down he went until he reached the bottom of the lake. Jimmy opened his eyes and looked around him. What a beautiful place lay beneath the surface of the water! Just as Jimmy was beginning to wonder how he would ever get back home in time for supper, a little seahorse went swimming past him. Anxiously, Jimmy called to him.

"Excuse me, Mr. Seahorse, could you tell me the way to my home?" The seahorse swam back to Jimmy.

"Get on my back, little boy," he said, "and I'll take you to our King. Only he can help you."

JIMMY CLIMBED on the seahorse's back and away they went to King Neptune's palace.

When at last King Neptune was ready to receive him, the seahorse whispered in Jimmy's ear. "Don't be afraid of the King, but remember your manners and speak politely to him."

King Neptune was a big man with a long, white beard and a golden crown of sea shells perched on the top of his snowy hair. The King's voice was very loud.

"Well, well, so you are Jimmy," boomed King Neptune.

"Y-yes, Sir," Jimmy nervously crumpled his fishing hat between his hands, as King Neptune continued.

"Little boy, anyone who comes to my kingdom receives one wish. I shall grant your wish immediately."

"I'd like to go home, Sir," said Jimmy.

"Yes, I thought that is what you would wish. Don't you like it here in my kingdom? I will give you anything you want if you will stay with us," said King Neptune kindly.

"No, Sir. I mean, thank you King Neptune, but I'm already late for supper and my mother will be worried about me."

"Very well, Jimmy."

THE KING REACHED into his golden crown and plucked a tiny sea shell from it. As he handed the shell to Jimmy he said: "Here is a small shell, for a small wish. Now, close your eyes, hold the magic shell in your hand and make your wish."

Jimmy did as he was told and when he opened his eyes, there he sat, still under the big tree with his fishing pole in his hand.

"Why, I've been dreaming," thought Jimmy.

As Jimmy scrambled to his feet to go home, he felt something fall from his hand. He bent to see what he had dropped and there in the grass lay a tiny, golden sea shell.

"Maybe it wasn't a dream, maybe it really did happen to me," Jimmy said to himself.

But there are lots of sea shells beside a lake, and Jimmy's shell couldn't possibly have come from King Neptune's crown. Or could it? ✓

WORN TO A FRAZZLE?



Has your former "dazzle" changed to "frazzle", because of a rundown condition? If so, the tonic benefits of Dr. Chase Nerve Food could help you. This time-tested remedy provides beneficial iron and other essential ingredients which improve your blood and, thus, help fight fatigue. So, if the "dazzle" has gone out of your life, start taking Dr. Chase Nerve Food. It has stood the tests of time and experience... ask your druggist.



HELPS FIGHT FATIGUE

Have Whiter Clothes the Modern Way



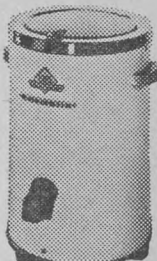
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BLADDER IRRITATION MAY DISTURB SLEEP

After 21 times as many women as men are made miserable by common urinary irritation caused by a germ, Escherichia Coli. To quickly combat the secondary aches, muscular pains and disturbed sleep caused by Kidney and Bladder irritations, try taking 2 little CYSTEX tablets with a glass of water 3 times daily for a few days. CYSTEX is a cleaning urinary antiseptic, also an analgesic pain reliever for Rheumatism, Sciatica Pains, Headache, Backache, and muscular pains. Get CYSTEX from druggist. Feel better fast.



Hi Folks:

I guess most of us agree that Welfare payments are a good and necessary thing as long as they go to people who really need them. But from what I hear they could be getting out of hand.

The other day I heard of a case where Welfare keeps up payments on a \$35,000 home because the

family refused to leave it when disaster struck. I also heard of an unskilled worker with a very large family who had to give up working because he couldn't afford it. Welfare payments came to far more than he could ever make at a job. A friend who deals with such cases tells me a fairly common way to get the state to support your family is to "desert" them. Welfare comes to your wife's rescue at once because it can't do anything else. And she will refuse to swear out a complaint against you, so you are in the clear. This leaves you free to pick up an odd job in a neighboring province so you can provide the family with a

few luxuries that even Welfare won't go for.

Now you may think that I'm exaggerating, but one provincial government is so alarmed at the trend it has appointed a special investigator to look into Welfare. It is afraid that if this goes on it will impoverish the treasury. This province is one of the "have" provinces, but if things continue like this it won't have it very long.

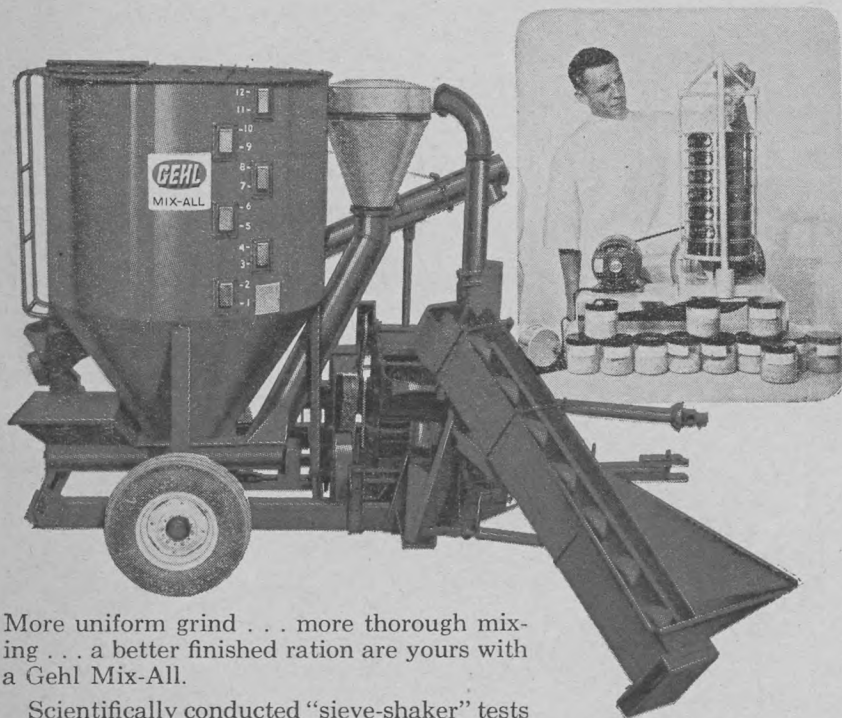
Sociology experts are predicting that soon all the work will be done by a few people and these few will support the rest of the population. Who are the poor souls who'll be doing all the work? Not the people we class as workers today, no sir. The suckers of this new Utopia will

be the city executives and the more efficient farmers. Machines are doing away with the farm laborer but not with the farmer. They just fix it so a farmer can cover more ground.

When those extension types try to get you to bone up on farm management they're training you to be a drudge in the new Utopia. For the rest of your life you'll be supporting people who were too smart to learn anything. The funny part of the whole business is that this worker's Utopia is being ushered in by a free enterprise society. The Socialists could never have done the job as quickly or completely.

Sincerely,
PETE WILLIAMS.

"Sieve-Shaker" Tests Prove GEHL MIX-ALL GRINDS UNIFORMLY



More uniform grind . . . more thorough mixing . . . a better finished ration are yours with a Gehl Mix-All.


Scientifically conducted "sieve-shaker" tests prove it. Samples of feed grains, ground by the Mix-All's hammermill, were run through a "sieve-shaker" — the same as were similar samples from competitive mills — to compare percentages of fine, medium and coarse ground materials. (The "sieve-shaker" analysis is also used by commercial feed manufacturers.)

In test after test, Gehl Mix-All samples were more uniformly ground. That's because Gehl's 66 thin, alloy-steel hammers cut (not pound) materials on a big, 507 sq. in. grinding surface. This is just one of the many reasons why more farmers buy the Gehl Mix-All. In addition to better grinding and mixing, they like the rugged construction, convenience-feature design and year after year of trouble-free service.

See the Mix-All soon at your Gehl dealer. He can show you positive uniform-grinding proof.

FREE: 16-page booklet. Mail coupon for "Farm Feed Processing with Portable Grinder-Mixers," by Dale O. Hull, Professor of Ag. Engineering, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa.

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NORTHWEST FARM EQUIPMENT, LTD., Corner 7th Ave. & 6th St., East Calgary, Alta.
ALLIED FARM EQUIPMENT, LTD., 980 Pacific Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Letters

Mixed with Sawdust

The article "Chicken Litter Good!" (Nov. 1964) was of great interest to me. It was very clear and full of information, but I could not determine whether the "litter" would be unadulterated bird droppings, or the litter as we know it here in British Columbia, which is usually mixed with sawdust.

E.U.,
Langley, B.C.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The litter referred to is the same as in B.C.—a mixture of droppings and sawdust.

Leave It to Alberta

Regarding the Chicken Litter story in the November issue, I certainly hope that my favorite farm magazine does not sanction people being fed chicken manure beef. It is agreed

that some localities cannot profitably raise beef. Then leave it to us who can raise it clean. We can and do make a profit in the parkland and foothills country without using practices like feeders in the U.S. have mentioned.

There's too much of this trying to cut expenses on feeds. I've seen hundreds of farms in our own prairies where wheat is high all around a dinky little sagebrush pasture which wouldn't keep a gopher fat. They all have overstocked with cattle which are left to suffer while more acres are planted to wheat. Well, if it's wheat with no regard to suffering, I say again—leave the cows to the cattlemen.

Best regards to one of the finest and most informative magazines in Canada. Also thanks for bringing such things to the attention of Canadians.

L.R.,
R.R. No. 2,
Red Deer, Alta.

News Highlights

(Continued from page 13)

will have to pick up a blank unlabelled one from the post office and this can be processed by hand by the tax department.

FARM CASH INCOME

It is estimated that farm cash receipts from farming operations amounted to \$2,512.9 million during the first 9 months of 1964. This estimate is a record high for this period, and exceeds by 10 per cent the previous high of \$2,283.1 million realized during the corresponding period of 1963. V.

QUEBEC DAIRY FARMERS SUPPORTED

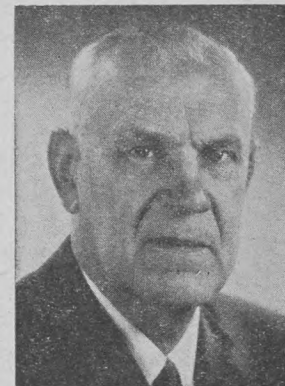
The Quebec government will subsidize producers of manufacturing milk to the tune of 10 cents per lb. of butterfat until April 1, 1965.

The subvention payment, announced by Quebec's Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Alcide Courcy, is retroactive to October 1 and will mean an extra 30 to 50 cents per hundred lb. of milk to the farmer depending on the butterfat content of the milk sold. The subsidy also applies to farm-separated cream.

Dairy Farmers of Canada says this action will provide Quebec's

farmers with additional income until the new federal dairy policy is announced. The organization expresses hope that the 1965-66 dairy policy will raise the income of dairy farmers to a level equal to present prices plus the temporary Quebec subvention. The subsidy will cost the Quebec government about 3½ million dollars for the 6-month period. V.

RETIREMENT



The retirement of R. C. Brown, president of the Public Press Limited, Winnipeg, and publisher of Country Guide, Canadian Cattlemen and Canadian Feed & Grain Journal, has been announced. Mr. Brown has been chief executive officer of the Public Press Limited since 1944. V.

Farming vs. Forestry

Jim Ross says silviculture must eventually replace farming on thousands of acres

PREOCCUPIED with agriculture, Canadians have sadly neglected silviculture, or forestry. We have failed to recognize that we must practice silviculture in most areas, if we are to maintain a prosperous agriculture. Had we recognized this need, we would not today suffer the hardships and anxiety created by drought conditions and water shortages which in recent months have plagued some of the finest agricultural areas in Ontario.

To land-hungry immigrants, our forests were nothing more than an impediment in the path of progress. Because of this, countless millions of trees fell before the settler's axe. We know now to our sorrow that it was sheer folly to have stripped naked so many areas which could never become suitable for prolonged farming. Even today, though we pay lip service to the necessity of preserving our greatest heritage—the land—most of us have too little time or inclination to practice silviculture.

Canadians were not unique in their behavior in this regard. The same mistakes were made in many countries—Scandinavia, in Europe, and in the United States. The tragedy is that we failed to profit by their mistakes. These countries have recognized their folly. They are now paying a great deal of attention to silviculture. Ways and means must be found to make this science more attractive and remunerative in Canada.

Silviculture, or some other form of activity, must eventually replace agriculture on thousands of acres of marginal and sub-marginal land on which, because of the technological changes in agriculture, it will become increasingly difficult to eke out even a subsistence living from farming. The people living on this type of land will ultimately be displaced by a progressive agriculture. For the future good of these people and the country, there should be some encouragement to switch from agriculture to silviculture.

However, before this can be accomplished, changes must be made in some of our tax laws. For example the Income Tax Act compels the forest owner who sells logs, lumber, poles or firewood to include the pro-

ceeds from such sales in his income and pay tax on it. But, the sale of timber from lands cleared for agriculture, or the sale of inherited timber, is not taxable. The owner may realize a capital gain from such a sale. This undermines his desire to practice silviculture. The owner who attempts to maintain a productive woodlot is taxed while the

owner who liquidates his timber is not taxed.

Then again, the property owner who is employed principally as a farmer may deduct all costs of tree planting from his annual income while an owner who practices silviculture as his principal occupation may not deduct these costs.

Property taxes are supposedly based on the productive capacity of land, but in some areas, a well-managed, productive woodlot is taxed higher than its neglected and mismanaged counterpart. Money is

available to finance agricultural pursuits through the Farm Credit Corporation, but, to qualify for a loan, the applicant must be a farmer. No such assistance is presently available to a person who practices silviculture on a full-time basis.

These are some of the obvious discriminations against silviculture which must be rectified before this science can be expected to compete with and complement agriculture.

Ed. Note—Jim Ross is Secretary of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture.

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With sound management and the right fertilizer program you can set your own target! Your Northwest Fertilizer dealer will be glad to help you. He can tell you the right kind and right amount of Northwest Fertilizer to use for your local conditions. Remember, it's not how much yield you would like, it's how much yield you plan for. Why not see your local Northwest dealer today?

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Your love, and Robin Hood Flour— the two most important ingredients in raisin bread

(and sugar twists and cloverleaf rolls and coffee cake and fan tans and croissants and
jam twirls and honey doughnuts and bread sticks and jelly braid and cinnamon buns.)

RAISIN BREAD

4½ - 5 cups Robin Hood
Pre-Sifted All Purpose
Flour
½ cup warm (not hot) water

2 pkgs. fast-rising
dry yeast
¾ cup lukewarm milk
¼ cup sugar

2 tsp. salt
¼ cup shortening
2 eggs
2 cups raisins

Measure flour (without sifting) onto square of waxed paper.

Soak yeast in warm water 5 minutes.

Combine lukewarm milk, sugar and salt in large mixing bowl. Stir to dissolve. Beat in shortening, eggs, yeast mixture and 2 cups of the flour with rotary beater until smooth. Stir in raisins.

Add remaining flour. Mix until dough leaves sides of bowl.

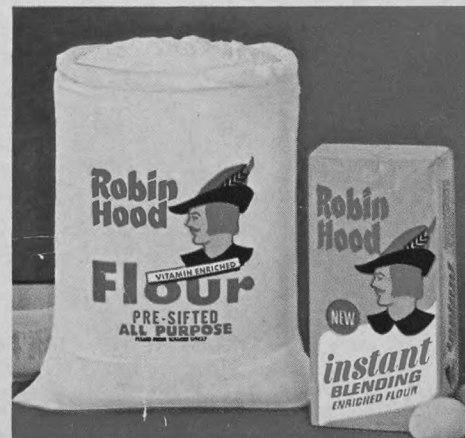
Knead dough on lightly floured board until no longer sticky (5-10 minutes). Place in lightly greased bowl, grease top and cover with waxed paper.

Let rise in warm place (75°-85°F.) until doubled (1-1½ hours). Punch down.

Divide dough in half. Shape into loaves. Place in greased 9" x 5" loaf pans.

Let rise in warm place until dough reaches top of pan and corners are filled (1-1½ hours).

Bake at 400°F. for 35-40 minutes. When loaves have baked for 30 minutes brush with glaze (2 tbsp. sugar mixed with 2 tbsp. water). Return to oven and finish baking. When baked, glaze again and place on rack to cool.



Robin Hood

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